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JPRS-UEA-84-015

11 July 1984

USSR Report

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT 11
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11 July 1984

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ECONOMIC POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

KHACHATUROV DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES OF NEW ECONOMIC SOCIETY

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, Mar 84 p 14

[Article by Academician T. Khachaturov, chairman of the Central Board of the Economic Science Society: "The Contribution of the Scientific Community"]

[Text] The Economic Science Society was founded recently. Only a year has passed since its first congress, but already now the Economic Science Society has in its ranks over 400,000 members and more than 10,000 primary organizations.

The Economic Science Society is setting as its goal to promote the successful implementation of the economic and social policy of the party, the economic progress of society on the basis of the intensification of social production and the increase of its efficiency, the development of economic science and the bringing of it closer to the needs of economic practice.

The recently adopted decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Increase of the Role of the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the Elaboration of the Key Questions of the Economic Theory of Mature Socialism" is another display of the concern of the party about the development of economic science, the strengthening of its ties with practice and the increase of the ideological and theoretical level of scientific research. The decree aims economic scholars at the elaboration of the urgent questions of the political economy of socialism and at a decisive turn toward the real practical problems, which are being posed by life for our society, and is of paramount importance for the implementation of the economic strategy of the CPSU and the party policy of the further development of mature socialism and the most complete use of its advantages.

The CPSU Central Committee indicated the specific directions of scientific research and stressed the need for the thorough elaboration of the problems of the economics of socialism, the principles of the comprehensive improvement and planning of the national economy, the key problems of production efficiency, its intensification and the development of the creative activeness of workers. In the theoretical elaboration and discussion of these problems and the practical implementation of the results of scientific work the role of the journal VOPROSY EKONOMIKI and other economic publications should increase.

In this decree the organizations of the Economic Science Society find the basic guidelines in their practical work. The economic science community can play an important role in the accomplishment of the tasks which have been posed for economic science.

Organizations of the Economic Science Society have been set up in all the republics, krais and oblasts of our country. The central board is the managing body. Sections for the most important directions of economic theory and practice have been formed in the central and local boards of the society and in the primary organizations.

The questions of the improvement of planning on the basis of the requirements of the increase of the socioeconomic efficiency of social production hold an important place in the work of the Economic Science Society. The All-Union Scientific Conference on the Improvement of the Methodology of Planning, in the organization of which the section "The Planning of the National Economy" took part, was held in October 1983. The section is actively participating in the elaboration of suggestions on goal program methods of planning and the preparation of comprehensive scientific and technical programs.

The section "The Organization of the Management of the Economy" is working on the problems of the improvement of the organizational structure of management at all levels and in all units of the national economy, the clear specification of the functions, rights and responsibility of the organs of management and the fundamental combination of the interests of the state and labor collectives.

New elements of the management of the economy are undergoing a serious check during the economic experiment, which is being conducted in a number of ministries, on the broadening of the rights of enterprises and the increase of their responsibility for the results of work. The organizations of the Economic Science Society can help in the use of the procedural materials on the experiment and the study of the questions of their effectiveness. A plenum of the Chelyabinsk Oblast Board of the Economic Science Society, which was devoted to the study of the problems connected with the economic experiment, was just held. This is the first such measure of the Economic Science Society on the oblast level. In 1984 a review of the organizations of the society for the preparation, promotion, conducting and generalization of the results of the experiment will take place. The Moscow city, Ukrainian, Belorussian and Lithuanian republic boards will hold plenums which are devoted to the participation of the organizations of the Economic Science Society in the economic experiment.

The December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum called upon labor collectives to achieve in 1984 an above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1 percent and to decrease the product cost by an additional 0.5 percent. This appeal has been supported by the workers of all the sectors of the national economy. The section "Labor Economics and Manpower Resources" is preparing proposals on the analysis of the factors of the increase of the productivity of national labor, which will promote the use of internal production reserves.

The organizations of the Economic Science Society have joined in the work on the development of the brigade forms of the organization and stimulation of labor. An applied science seminar on the questions of the brigade form of the organization of labor in industry, construction and other sectors of the production sphere will be held in Sverdlovsk in March of this year jointly with the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies and the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

These problems are also being studied by the forces of the local boards of the society. Thus, the section "Labor Economics and Manpower Resources" of the Armenian Republic Board of the Economic Science Society has drawn up standard planning decisions and procedural recommendations on the use and the increase of the efficiency of the brigade form of the organization and remuneration of labor under the conditions of the large-series and mass production of electrical engineering products, which have already been adopted by the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and will be introduced during 1984 at all the light bulb plants of the country.

The organizations of the Economic Science Society are taking part in the preparation of measures on the decrease of manual labor and the saving of all types of material resources and energy. The experience of the work of the Ukrainian Republic Board of the Economic Science Society on the fulfillment of the republic comprehensive goal program "Labor" is interesting. In Khmel-nitskiy Oblast alone by means of the measures within this program during 1982-1983 the labor of 50,700 people was saved and 15,900 people were changed over from manual to mechanized labor. This experience merits study and dissemination by all the organizations of the society.

Among the factors of the increase of labor productivity an important place belongs to the tightening up of planning and production discipline. As K. U. Chernenko noted at the Extraordinary February (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "the question of organization, of order for us is a key, fundamental one." The organizations of the Economic Science Society can do much in the analysis of the use of working time and the causes of the turnover of manpower in a number of sectors of the national economy and can help to draw up recommendations on the tightening up of labor discipline and the creation of stable labor collectives. Work is being performed in this direction. For example, the implementation of the measures, for which the study conducted in Turkmenia of the use of working time at the enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry was the basis, made it possible to decrease the losses of working time by 21.7 percent.

The accomplishment of the practical tasks of the development of the Soviet economy is inseparable from the further theoretical and methodological elaboration of the principles of our economic system. The section "The Political Economy of Socialism" planned to hold jointly with the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences an all-union scientific conference with the participation of scientists of the socialist countries "The Intensification and Efficiency of Socialist Production: The Objective Laws of Management."

The competitions, which are organized by the Economic Science Society, are playing an important role in the development of topical practical scientific

developments and research. Competitions for the best economic science developments on the problems of the use of the reserves of the economy of labor, for the best published work in the area of the economics of the use of nature, as well as on the problems of prices and pricing will be held in 1984. A competition for the best work on the theme "The Economic Principles, Means and Forms of the Enlistment of Workers in the Management of the Economy" is being held for young economists.

The successful work of the primary organizations is the basis of the bases of all the activity of the Economic Science Society. For the purpose of the comprehensive analysis of their practical work the plenum of the Central Board of the Economic Science Society adopted the decision to hold in 1984 an All-Union Review of Primary Organizations on the Specific Contribution of Planning, Financial, Statistical, Supply and Other Intersectorial Organizations to the Increase of Production Efficiency and to the Accomplishment of the Assignments of the Five-Year Plan and the USSR Food Program.

Concrete assistance to labor collectives in the elaboration and implementation of effective measures, which are aimed at the improvement of management, the cardinal increase of labor productivity, the decrease of the product cost, the increase of the machine shift coefficient and the quickest introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced production experience, is the most important criterion of the effective activity of all the organizations of the Economic Science Society.

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CSO: 1820/105

ECONOMIC POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

LOCAL SOVIET ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION DESCRIBED

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 3, Mar 84 pp 55-60

[Article by A. Baranov, doctor of economic sciences: "The Soviets and Economics"]

[Text] Elections of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet are vivid evidence of the triumph of socialist democracy. They represent the entire people's review of the activity of soviets of people's deputies, of the enhancement of their role in the entire multifaceted and multilevel life of our society. Acting as true spokesmen of the interests of the workers, the soviets have acquired their high authority from the broad masses of people, who are participating ever more actively in their activity, in the handling of government and public affairs. Under present conditions the soviets are the basis of the socialist state of the entire nation and people. It is the "people united by the soviets," to use V. I. Lenin's expression, which in our country administers all the affairs of the state.

The political platform with which the Communist Party approached the elections expressed the interests of the Soviet people, their aspiration to make our homeland still stronger and more beautiful. It devotes a great deal of space to the problems of future economic development. Pursuant to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the program is being carried out to transform the country's economy into a well-adjusted and highly efficient organism.

The materials and decisions of the December (1983) Plenum and the Extraordinary Plenum in February (1984) of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the line toward improving the socialist conduct of economic activity, toward increasing the level of organization and discipline, effectiveness and responsibility of personnel are encountering truly nationwide approval and will yield constructive results. This has been given concrete expression in the higher rates of economic development, in the improvement of qualitative indicators, in the growth of production of industrial and agricultural products, in the steadier operation of transportation, and in the rise of real personal income. Immense credit for this goes to soviets of people's deputies and their central and local authorities. The plan for the economic and social development of the USSR national economy and the budget of the current year,

approved by the December Plenum and the 9th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, called for further dynamic economic development, a rise in the efficiency of social production, a rise in the prosperity of the people, and a strengthening of the country's defense capability.

One of the urgent economic problems is the economy's conversion to the intensive development strategy. And that is why it is no accident that ever greater attention in the activity of the soviets, their standing committees and their executive bodies is being paid to the problems of speeding up scientific-technical progress, improving the organization of production and the organization of work, and raising product quality. Their attention is centered on fuller utilization of the production potential, further growth of labor productivity, improvement of the system for planning and managing the economy, creating conditions for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planning targets of the current year and the entire 5-year period.

One of the main directions of the effort in which soviets of people's deputies play a decisive role is guaranteeing comprehensive economic and social development of every rayon, city, oblast, kray, and union and autonomous republic. It is thanks to this that many economic and social problems are resolved successfully and a saving is gained on physical, financial and labor resources. Agencies of soviets in Moscow and Leningrad and a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics are making an important effort to coordinate the sectoral and regional breakdowns of the plan, to coordinate the efforts of all enterprises and organizations located in their jurisdiction in the interest of a more harmonious and balanced economic development. The economic and social impact of the effort by the soviets in this direction is obvious and there would not seem to be need for proof. But it needs to be noted that by no means all ministries and departments nor their top officials are fully aware of the importance of this effort. Their insufficient attention to the development of the production and social infrastructure--to housing construction and construction of facilities for social, cultural and consumer service purposes--causes difficulties in obtaining manpower for newly built enterprises, and as a result rated capacity is not altogether achieved at those enterprises.

It is not just narrow departmental interests which stand in the way of the economic development of individual rayons. The localistic approach of certain soviets and their executive bodies also has an adverse effect when the interests of the entire state are not pursued unswervingly, when excesses are permitted in the construction of certain projects, and when resources are consumed uneconomically.

An important area in the work of the soviets is fulfillment of the Food Program. The recent restructuring of the administration of agricultural production has enhanced the role of soviets in management of the agroindustrial complex and has given them a greater influence over the development and improvement of qualitative indicators in the sectors of cropping and animal husbandry and over solving the problems of the social reorganization of rural life. Last year's experience demonstrates that in many regions of the country agroindustrial associations, relying on village and settlement soviets,

actively interacting with them, have achieved a sizable increase in the production of farm products. This made it possible to substantially increase the production of all principal products over the level in the first 2 years of the 5-year period and to fulfill and overfulfill the plan for purchases of livestock and poultry, milk and eggs.

The need to maintain the pace, to preserve the overall positive attitude toward solving problems in practice, and to develop constructive processes vigorously was emphasized at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

These instructions are being carried out. In the first weeks and months of the fourth year of the 5-year period the productivity of livestock and poultry has risen on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and a growth of production and purchases of the products of animal husbandry over the same period of last year has been achieved. In RSFSR meat purchases this January exceeded last year's level by 7 percent, and the increase of purchases of milk and eggs was 5 percent. The most sizable growth of purchases of the products of animal husbandry was achieved in Leningrad, Moscow, Bryansk, Ryazan, Saratov, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, Perm and Amur Oblasts, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and Dagestan and Yakutsk ASSR's.

The effort of the farm labor force is concentrated on laying a good foundation in the winter and spring months for the future harvest, on preparing farm equipment for going into the fields, on bringing seed up to high standards, on performing the full range of agrotechnical measures, on putting irrigation and drainage systems in proper condition, on wintering livestock in an organized way, and on achieving a substantial rise in the productivity of livestock during the period spent in the barn.

In agriculture as an industry the urgent task is to make the most efficient use of the production potential built up in recent years. The reference here is above all to utilization of the constantly growing stock of machines and machinery. The reference is also to the use of land, in which ever more funds have been invested in order to improve its fertility. In RSFSR alone nearly 9 million hectares of improved land were brought under cultivation in the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans and the 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, and water was brought to 12 million hectares of arid and semiarid pastures. The relative share of improved land in the total area of farmland increased from 1.7 percent in 1965 to 4.5 percent in 1983. A large amount of work was also done to improve the water supply to rural settlements and production facilities. Over the last 13 years the state and kolkhozes have appropriated about 33 billion rubles for construction of irrigation and drainage facilities and development of improved land for agricultural use. This represents 15 percent of the funds invested in agricultural development for the entire range of operations and 39 percent of the appropriations to land improvement in the country as a whole.

It is natural to expect a return from these large resources; they must furnish guaranteed yields of grain, industrial, feed and other crops. Even today we can say that the funds appropriated to land improvement are yielding

no small benefit. In RSFSR all the rice, whose production has more than doubled over the last 15 years, nearly three-fourths of the vegetables, and a sizable quantity of feed crops are raised on irrigated land. At the same time in a number of the republic's rayons substantially less grain, feed crops and other crops than intended are being harvested on the improved land. Shortcomings are evident here in the progress of construction of irrigation and drainage systems: their activation has not been coordinated, there is a lag in building social and cultural service facilities, etc., so that a shortage of personnel is experienced on the new farms. Agencies of local soviets are also called upon to have their say here. Their strict monitoring of the progress in construction of irrigation and drainage facilities and thorough and strict acceptance of completed irrigation and drainage systems are essential conditions of the high effectiveness of those systems. It is also indispensable that they be exploited properly. This is something new, over large areas agriculture has been carried on for only 1.5-2 decades on improved land. It is clear, then, that on many farms the services for operation of these systems have to be created essentially from scratch, progressive know-how has to be taken over, and both personnel and equipment have to be prepared in the course of the projects themselves. Optimum use of improved land and a thrifty attitude toward it constitute the basis of that land's high efficiency.

The most notable feature in the recent performance of soviets has been its ever greater subordination to the interests of raising the prosperity of the Soviet people and of the comprehensive and harmonious development of all members of society. The social orientation of the activity of soviets is manifested in the greater attention paid by agencies of central and local soviets to the production of consumer goods and improvement of their quality and to expansion of the volume and improvement of the quality of services rendered to the public.

In summary plans for production of consumer goods by all enterprises of the oblast, kray or union and autonomous republic (regardless of departmental subordination) the authorities of soviets take into account and mobilize the ever broader production capabilities for satisfying the growing needs of the people. The experience of Moscow and Leningrad and of Sverdlovsk and other oblasts has won widespread recognition in this regard. The Gorkiy Oblispolkom involved ministries whose enterprises are located in its jurisdiction in its thorough annual analysis of drafts of the plan for production of consumer goods. This joint coordinated effort made it possible last year to adopt an additional assignment amounting to almost 59 million rubles in the production of consumer goods. Again in the current year the oblispolkom has presented proposals for additional production of almost 28 million rubles worth of these goods.

Many ministries, including those of the branches of heavy industry, working closely with soviets of people's deputies, have substantially augmented the production of durable consumer goods, housewares and household chemical products. Last year the output of consumer goods at enterprises of USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of Automotive Industry, Ministry of Construction and Road Machinebuilding, and Ministry of Fertilizer Industry

located within RSFSR increased 10-15 percent. The initiative of the Ivanovo Cotton Combine imeni F. N. Samoylov, the Moscow "Zarya" Footwear Association, the Dmitrov "Yunost'" Garment Association, the Voroshilovgrad Knitwear Factory imeni XXV S'yezd KPSU, the "Uralmash" Production Association, and the "Vilnyus" Furniture Combine to stage socialist competition to increase the output of high-quality consumer goods, which was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, contributed to that.

But in a number of cases the exercise of the right to plan the production of goods by soviet authorities has not encountered sufficient support from ministries and departments. For example, the proposals of the Vladimir Oblispolkom for additional output of goods at the enterprises of 28 ministries which could have produced them in the oblast were not supported by 4 ministries, and 11 (including the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machinebuilding, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinebuilding, the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, and RSFSR Ministry of Construction Materials) sent in no response to them whatsoever. When the Krasnodar Krayispolkom made a similar initiative, 14 of 38 ministries did not respond, including Ministry of Gas Industry, USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, and Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machinebuilding. It is no accident, then, that the production of consumer goods at certain enterprises of heavy industry has been developing slowly, and the assortment has been scanty. Due attention is still not being paid by sectoral ministries to the output of sophisticated household appliances, for which the demand is not being fully met. The capacities of specialized shops and production operations are not developing at a fast enough pace, and cooperation among enterprises in different ministries to produce up-to-date household appliances equipped with automatic devices is slow to develop. That is why there are few of them on store shelves and in the display rooms of stores.

In no year of the current 5-year period have plans for the production of consumer goods been fulfilled by the enterprises of Ministry of Light and Food Industry located in RSFSR. Over the 3 years they have failed to deliver to trade organizations 140,000 domestic refrigerators, 260,000 washing machines, 320,000 electric teapots, and 100 million blades for safety razors. Nor has the ministry fulfilled targets for deliveries of production equipment to the enterprises of RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry and RSFSR Ministry of Textile Industry, which also has had an adverse effect on production of goods for the public.

Local industry has a large role in manufacturing many goods needed by the public from production waste and local raw materials. Last year the plan for sales of products of RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry was overfulfilled, and output rose 4.2 percent. But in this sector quite a few products are still being produced to outdated designs, vigorous measures are not being taken to radically improve the quality and expand the assortment of products of native handicrafts.

The effort of the agencies of soviets to improve consumer services to the public has immense social importance. Consumer services, if well organized, help to free the workers (especially women) from nonproductive household

work, to increase free time, and to broaden opportunities for their familiarity with the achievements of contemporary culture. It is especially important to organize this effort in rural rayons, where the network of consumer service institutions is still not so broadly developed as in the city. In the 3 years of the current 5-year period the volume of consumer services in RSFSR has increased 16 percent, including a 15-percent increase in rural localities.

Under present conditions such aspects of the operation of consumer service enterprises as mobility, accessibility to various categories of workers, and responsiveness to the public are taking on ever greater importance. Progressive forms of service are becoming ever more widespread: the taking of orders and delivery at home and also in institutions, enterprises and dormitories; the taking of orders over the telephone; the servicing of radio and television equipment and household appliances on a subscription basis, the exchange of previously prepared household appliances for those in need of repair, the renting of television sets, refrigerators, washing machines and other durable consumer goods (during repairs). The know-how of progressive consumer service enterprises in Kiev, Leningrad and Penza, operating on the "in today--out today" system, in which orders for repair of sophisticated household appliances are filled as a rule on the day they are made out, is being disseminated ever more widely.

The collectives of enterprises and organizations of many industrial ministries are taking an ever more active part in the development and expansion of the volume of consumer services. The transition to the manufacture of up-to-date and sophisticated household equipment is expanding the need for qualified repair of that equipment and is increasing the responsibility of the enterprises of every ministry to produce spare parts. Soviets must also center their attention on the construction of consumer service enterprises in both cities and rural areas, which in a number of cases has unfortunately been lagging behind the targets of the 5-year plan.

The agencies of soviets in all autonomous republics, krays and oblasts are paying a great deal of attention to housing construction and the provision of social amenities in cities and rural areas. As of 1 January 1984 the urban housing stock of RSFSR was 1.4 billion square meters, and the socialized rural housing stock 260 million square meters. This is an immense economic resource whose management involves about 2 million persons in RSFSR. Consolidation of housing management operations and the transfer of the departmental housing stock to the soviets, the broader involvement of enterprises of sectoral ministries and departments and all the workers in the effort to provide social amenities in cities and rural areas--these are the components of the successful functioning of the overall system of housing management and municipal services and utilities.

In its decision the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee designated environmental protection and optimum use of natural resources to be a task of great economic and social significance. The health and rest and recreation of the Soviet people depend in large part on its successful performance. Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet

state, important measures for environmental protection are being carried out in our country. The effort to build water storage facilities in the basins of the Volga River, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, and Lake Baykal has received the widespread approval of the public. Every year more than 1 billion rubles of capital investments are allocated in RSFSR to carry out measures for natural conservation and optimum utilization of natural resources. Unfortunately, insufficient attention is still being paid at certain enterprises to the construction and proper operation of water treatment installations and dust-catching devices. For that reason in a number of large industrial centers of the republic emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere are not decreasing, but are even growing. Accordingly the plan for 1984 has assigned new and stricter figures for permissible emissions for the enterprises of certain ministries. Local soviets and their executive agencies are expected to monitor constantly progress in construction and operation of facilities for natural resource conservation and the enforcement of legislation on natural resource conservation.

The socialist obligations for 1984 adopted by republics, krays, oblasts, and collectives of enterprises and organizations in response to the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 9th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet reflected initiative and local resourcefulness and outlined effective steps toward economical, thrifty and optimum utilization of physical, financial and labor resources.

Experience demonstrates that when a thrifty and careful attitude is taken toward the property of the people quite a few economic decisions can be found which make it possible to achieve the best results with smaller resources. This approach is typical, in particular, of the soviet and economic authorities in Tyumen Oblast in performing the task of increasing the production of agricultural products, the need for which is growing constantly because of the very rapid population growth in the areas where petroleum and natural gas are being produced. Jointly with party authorities and the oblispolkom, the ispolkoms of rayon soviets have stated that the most reliable road to that goal is to expand farmland by bringing under cultivation areas of land which have grown up in bushes and brush. They did not want to wait for the reclamation people to come into the fields, and they have done everything necessary. Crews to clear the land suitable for future crops were created in many economic entities, they were furnished with equipment, including equipment belonging to reclamation organizations, and measures were drafted for material and moral incentives of those participating in rehabilitating the land. The benefit proved to be far greater than had been anticipated. In just the last 5-year period about 100,000 hectares of additional land were brought into cultivation in Tyumen Oblast. Moreover, the cost of rehabilitating each hectare proved to be a fraction of what it would have cost if done by specialized reclamation organizations. According to the calculations of the oblast organizations, it is possible in the future to expand the area of fields by another 200,000 hectares or so.

The valuable initiatives of the people of Tyumen must be taken up everywhere. It compels us to analyze once again the structure of land improvement operations and the capital investments allocated for them. Without slackening

attention to projects of a permanent nature, it is obviously possible to increase the share of allocations to perform less expensive operations to improve the land, which makes it possible to considerably expand the area of land under cultivation.

The 5 years that have passed since the previous elections to the Supreme Soviet, noted the Appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to all voters and citizens of our country, have been a time of persistent efforts to perform the tasks advanced by the 25th and 26th Congresses of the CPSU. In that time there has been a steady growth of the role of agencies of soviets in solving the problems of economic and cultural construction. The party sees its duty as developing further the creative activity of the soviets. Their effective participation in strengthening the country's economic might is a pledge toward future triumphs of the Soviet people in building communism.

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CSO: 1820/117

ECONOMIC POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

BARANOV'S BOOK ON INTENSIFICATION REVIEWED

Moscow PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 116-118

[Review by V. Fedinin, doctor of economic sciences, of book "Intensifikatsiya: ekonomicheskiy i sotsial'nyy aspekt" [Intensification: The Economic and Social Aspects] by A.A. Baranov, Moscow, Ekonomika, 1983, 255 pages]

[Text] The problems of intensification of socialist production, their essential nature and regular features, and the relationship of the intensive and extensive methods of development have been extensively discussed in economic literature. The interest in them is due to the increased orientation of all sectors of the national economy toward solving the many-faceted tasks for an increase in the national welfare, and bringing to the forefront questions of increasing the effectiveness of social production.

The book under review investigates the peculiarities of intensification under conditions of developed socialism, and discloses its economic and social substance at the modern stage. The first chapter begins with an analysis of the theoretical legacy of the classical works of Marxism-Leninism, and the experience of communist construction in our country and in the fraternal socialist nations. The book discloses the essence of intensification as an economic category, its position among other categories and laws, and interaction with them; it analyzes the factors and indicators of intensive development and the dialectic of their interconnection with the extensive factors.

V.I. Lenin saw in intensification not only an important theoretical problem, but also a fundamental question of communist construction, closely connected with determining the path for the country's further economic development; with the possibility for the victory of the proletariat in the revolution; and with the prospects for dynamic growth of all sectors of the national economy. His ideas and conclusions lay at the basis of the activities of the party on transforming the nation's economy. The monograph demonstrates on the basis of concrete examples how these Leninist ideas have been put into effect.

The author singles out three basic stages in the process of intensification. The first stage embraces the period of transition from capitalism to socialism; the second, from the 3rd to the 8th Five Year Plans, right up to the construction of a developed socialist society. The third period, which has just begun, is characterized by a distinct and consistent orientation toward satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the workers.

Singled out as the constituent parts of intensification are; scientific-technical progress; changing to mechanized and automated production overall; optimization of the investment process; and exemplary organization of production and labor.

This chapter examines the dialectic of the mutual influence and interdependence of extensive and intensive development. A.A. Baranov adheres to the view that without the extensive side of development, the intensification of social production is also inconceivable. Intensive and extensive growth, he believes, are two sides of one and the same process. Only with the best possible combination of these two elements is the optimal variant of economic development possible (p 35).

At the stage of developed socialism, as the monograph stresses, the most complete utilization of the intensive factors of economic development is the most important regular feature of expanded reproduction. Planning scientific-technical and structural policy, and methods of management are subordinated to the task of further intensification of the economy.

Based on all these generalizations, the author attempted to disclose the essence of intensification and the degree of its influence on the nature of expanded socialist reproduction, and to demonstrate its specific features and advantages. He draws the conclusion that one can consider a type of reproduction intensive which is based on utilization of modern, highly productive and effective producer goods.

In disclosing the substance of intensification, in our view the author should have stressed that intensive reproduction is a new type of reproduction inherent in which are outstripping growth rates in the results of production in comparison with resources expended, and one which guarantees an increase in productivity and relative savings of labor and capital, as well as the fact that intensification can be partial and one-dimensional if it is directed toward improving the effectiveness of a single factor, and universal if one is referring to improving all factors of production in aggregate.

At the stage of mature socialism, intensification has a universal nature, which finds expression in changes in the national economic proportions, and advantageous growth in industrial sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, in the struggle for production efficiency.

In the second chapter the author analyzes the influence of scientific and technical progress on accelerating the intensification of production. It is a question of the rates of scientific research as the primary requisite for intensification; of the management of scientific-technical progress and the incentive for it; and of the decisive method for accelerating intensification of production--more complete utilization in the national economy of the results of the scientific-technical revolution. In the author's opinion this depends primarily on improving the organization of scientific research and increasing the effectiveness of the work of scientific establishments,

on improving the system of utilizing scientific achievements in the national economy, and improving incentives for new technology. The author devotes a special place to analysis of complex scientific-technical programs, and to disclosing the reasons for which their realization is being delayed: These are departmental barriers, lack of financing and material-technical supplies, and lack of organizational coordination.

"The experience of implementing the scientific-technical programs in the 10th Five Year Plan showed," the author stresses, "that the basic reason for nonfulfillment lay in the fact that they were not fully converted into tasks in the plan for economic and social development" (p 89). A.A. Baranov considers that the most radical means for eliminating the shortcomings in the program-goal directed method of planning for scientific and technical progress is creating specialized inter-branch organs for controlling the programs (having in mind large-scale operations which require a high pace, and strictly centralized and coordinated activities by those taking part in implementing the programs). Another important method for uninterrupted development of the "science-introduction-production" cycle is establishing a reserve of industrial capacities for working out, testing and semi-industrial production of new equipment designs.

The third chapter examines the distinguishing feature of the operation of the law of socialist accumulation under conditions of intensification of the economy, problems of reequipping and reconstruction, and measures for improving the organization of the construction industry. The author criticizes the views of the economists who consider that intensive growth "of itself does not require accumulation of capital in production" (p 112). With intensive production, as he correctly notes, the increasing effect is achieved with relatively smaller expenditures. But this does not mean that the size of these expenditures depends on the tasks for economic development. At the present time the opportunities have not yet been exhausted for such a direction in investment policy--one which permits minimum investment of capital to ensure a growing increase in production, to decrease the norm for accumulation and, consequently to allocate more resources for the purpose of current consumption. This is modernization, reconstruction and expansion of an already established industrial apparatus. But at the same time, at present, "the need is felt more and more for a fundamental conversion of many of the leading branches in material production on the basis of principally new equipment and technology, for changes in the national economic proportions which have taken shape, and mass construction of the type of enterprises which will meet the needs of communist production" (p 115). This demands increasing capital investments, which will permit creating scientific-industrial complexes for enterprises and branches which would include experimental plants and shops, proving grounds and centers, modern laboratories, planning and designing services, and control and testing stations. Taking into consideration the effect of the various factors on the dynamics of the savings fund, the author comes to the conclusion that both for the near and the long term, it would be sensible to increase the growth rates for capital investments (p 116).

Accelerating the growth rates for capital investments would make it possible to overcome the downward trend in the growth rates for national income, to provide a certain level of stability for accelerating them in the 1990's,

and to significantly increase non-production capital investments and stable growth in the consumption and real income of the populace. "The level and the rates for socialist intensification turn out to be the higher, the more actively and systematically the process takes place for renovation of the production apparatus of industry in accordance with the results of the modern scientific-technical revolution" (p 116).

In the fourth and fifth chapters, the topic concerns improving the territorial organization of intensive production in the branches of heavy industry. As it is a complex phenomenon on many planes, socialist intensification has its own peculiarities in every branch.

In heavy industry the following directions are brought to the forefront: optimization of the nation's fuel and power balance; further improvement in the industrial raw material and supply base; implementing qualitative changes in the objects of labor--raw materials and supplies, and reduction of material-intensiveness. In machine building, the author singles out the aspects of increasing the level of technology and the quality of the machinery and equipment (their productivity, reliability and durability); expanding the sphere of overall mechanization and automation of production; improving the organization of machine-building production; development of product, parts and especially technological specialization; changeover to uninterrupted production processes, and others. All of these forms of intensification will permit more fully utilizing the capabilities of modern scientific-technical progress.

The concluding chapter of the monograph is devoted to an exposition of the author's views on the economic and social effect of intensification. Its final result is expressed in economies in social labor; growth and efficient utilization of production assets; and reduction of expenditures for raw materials, fuel, and manpower resources per unit of production. The purpose of intensification is increasing the effectiveness of production--otherwise it lacks any economic meaning. However, as the author stresses, quite frequently the intensive and the extensive do not coincide with respect to time. The greatest economic effect is received at the stage of extensive expansion of already proven technology. Following the intensive path, in the opinion of A.A. Baranov, means to constantly follow the course of scientific-technical progress; to improve the organization of production and labor; to have skilled cadres of personnel in science and production; to carry on continuous work for their education, training and retraining; to teach them to be receptive to new things; to have reliable scientific instruments, and a good testing and experimental base. This yields both an economic and a social effect. Economically, this is expressed above all in productivity of social labor; socially--in raising the standard of living, the degree of satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people; and in their possession of special knowledge and cultural wealth.

Intensification of production, the author stresses, is the sole possible means for solving the urgent problems of developed socialism.

The monograph is not without shortcomings. In addition to those already noted, it is proper to state that in certain paragraphs a survey approach to exposition predominates, at the expense of the analytic. At times the style of exposition itself is too complicated: logical redundancy is committed. On the whole the book is a research project which will be of interest to scientific personnel, economic administrators, and officials at planning organs.

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CSO: 1820/104

PLANNING AND PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

MATYUKHA REVIEWS 1984 CSA PLAN TARGETS

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 3-14

[Article by I. Matyukha, candidate of economic sciences and chief of the Department of Summary Statistics and Statistical Methodology of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "1984 Plan for the Statistical and Methodological Operations of the USSR Central Statistical Administration"]

[Text] Guided by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the organs of state statistics consistently carry out measures for improving the system of accounting and reporting economic indicators, providing for their authenticity and promptness, working out statistical data with the help of computer technology, and comprehensively developing an economic analysis of materials and improving its effectiveness. The measures cited above made up the basis of the plan of statistical and methodological operations for 1984, approved by the Collegium of the USSR TsSU [Central Statistical Administration].

It is important to emphasize that this plan reflected a number of new tasks assigned to the organs of state statistics by the decisions of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and by speeches at the plenums by General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov of the CPSU Central Committee. These are tasks for improving state statistics in connection with the resolution of the country's important economic problems -- increasing the productivity of labor, providing for a more rational utilization of the production and scientific-technical potential of the country, accelerating scientific-technical progress in the economy, overcoming lags in the development of agriculture, transport, and the area of services, and accomplishing the food-producing and power engineering program and the further improvement of the cultural and material well-being of the people.

In light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which pointed out the necessity of raising ideological, educational, and propaganda work to the level of the large and complex tasks being accomplished by the Communist Party under contemporary conditions, the intent is to expand the publication of statistical materials in the periodic press and in the collection SSSR V TSIFRAKH and in the statistical annual NARODNOYE KHOZYASTVO SSSR, published by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. The publication of materials on the achievements of the socialist economy,

science and culture, and the development of a socialist lifestyle will be expanded in the journal VESTNIK STATISTIKI.

The primary task of the statistical organs in 1984 is the timely supply of management, planning, and economic organs with all necessary materials which describe the progress of the accomplishment of state plans, the availability and utilization of reserves in the economy, and the development of the economic system.

The further development of statistics on technical progress is provided for in the plan. This is predetermined by a number of new tasks outlined in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress in the economy", which was adopted in 1983. An appropriate accountability will make it possible to obtain statistical data on the accomplishment of tasks in the development, production, and mastering of new equipment with the application of microprocessors and the development of automated enterprises and industrial systems on this basis. Information for analyzing the accomplishments of integrated, special-purpose scientific-technical programs and programs for resolving the most important scientific-technical problems of agricultural production will be collected during the year with respect to the ministries and departments. Data from the new accountability for the constant supervision of progress in the accomplishment of the plan tasks for the introduction of progressive technology, mechanization, and automated production processes into the enterprises of ministries and departments which are part of the agro-industrial complex will be of immense significance.

The statistical supervision of progress in the accomplishment of 170 integrated scientific-technical programs worked out by USSR Gosplan, GKNT [State Committee of USSR Council of Ministers on Science and Technology], and the USSR Academy of Sciences and which are a component of the State Plan of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981--1985 will be continued in 1984.

There will be a further intensification of the development of accountability data on ministries and departments, which will describe the assimilation of new forms of industrial production and the removal of obsolete forms of production and the introduction of progressive manufacturing processes.

In light of the accomplishment of the tasks to intensify production and improve its efficiency, the development of accountability reports, whose data is necessary for analyzing the development of the mechanization of labor-intensive and heavy jobs in industry, construction, and transport lifting operations, will be of considerable significance.

The development of data on annual accountability for analyzing expenditures on the implementation of scientific-technical measures and their economic effectiveness in industrial enterprises and associations and the effect of these measures on basic economic indicators is being provided for with respect to ministries and departments, industrial and machine building sectors.

Additional information for a more thorough economic analysis of a number of questions regarding technical progress will be obtained by means of simultaneous sample surveys. It is intended to collect materials which will show the progress of the renewal of industrial production in enterprises in a number of machine building ministries and individual sectors of light industry and to conduct investigations of scientific-research and design organizations of industrial ministries for obtaining data on the results of their work. Simultaneous accounting will make it possible to obtain materials: on models of new types of machinery, equipment, systems, and instruments developed for the first time in the country in 1983; on the duration of assimilation and the volume of output produced under foreign licenses; on the availability of automated control systems and computer equipment, the effectiveness of their use, and so on. Materials from simultaneous surveys and accounting will provide an opportunity for a more thorough disclosure of the effect of various factors of scientific-technical progress on final production results.

In 1984 special attention will be given to improving accountability, the data of which will make it possible to describe: the course of the accomplishment of plan tasks in industry, agriculture, capital construction, transport, material-technical supply, and in other sectors of materials production; the development of these economic sectors throughout the country on the whole, the Union republics, and economic rayons; the interrelationships of the cited sectors in a single economic complex; the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in them as a consequence of the development of machine building, the chemical industry, electric power, and other sectors; the comprehensive growth of the production of consumer goods. There will be a more thorough development of data necessary for an analysis of the processes of intensifying production, raising the productivity of labor, and economizing on and utilizing raw materials and fuel-energy and other resources. As in past years accountability data is being developed with respect to statistics of capital construction on the accomplishment of plan tasks in the acceptance of production capacities and fixed capital for the purpose of developing all sectors of materials production and also the construction of housing and other public projects and concentrating resources in the economy to provide for the construction program, the overall technical reequipping and reconstruction of existing enterprises, and the effectiveness of the utilization of labor, materials, and financial resources in construction. The plan provides for the further improvement of statistical operations connected with the development of a material-technical base for agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex and with the accomplishment of the Food Program.

A large volume of work is planned for statistics on industry. It should be emphasized that for the purpose of further improving the economic mechanism and production planning, a collection of statistical materials is being organized in 1984 on the accomplishment of a large-scale experiment being conducted in enterprises of a number of ministries in accordance with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On additional measures for expanding the rights of production associations (industrial enterprises) in planning and economic work and for increasing their responsibility for the results of their work". The purpose of the experiment

is to adopt additional measures on the basis of its results for expanding the rights of production associations (enterprises), which would stimulate qualitative and highly productive work, initiative, and enterprise and would facilitate the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the intensification of production, and increased responsibility for the results of one's work.

The data of current and annual accountability being developed for the country on the whole, the Union republics, and the ministries as well as industrial associations and enterprises will facilitate the constant supervision of progress in the accomplishment of plan tasks in the production of industrial output in physical as well as cost terms (commodity and salable output indicators) and in the output of higher categories of quality and a description of the overall volume of salable output and of the volume of this output including the accomplishment of contractual obligations by associations and enterprises with respect to the delivery of output to consumers.

In 1984 accountability data will make it possible to analyze progress in the accomplishment of the production plan for consumer goods (output of the group "B" industry) in terms of cost on the whole and according to their individual types and groups -- in physical terms. The development of accountability for an analysis of the plan indicator for consumer goods production per ruble of wage fund will be continued with respect to individual ministries and Union republics. Accountability data will be developed for an analysis of the production and delivery of necessities, goods in much demand, and products for children, including accountability reports on quality and also on the variety of products (mainly in sectors of the light and food industry). Data on the quantity of those consumer goods for which complaints (claims) have been accepted by production associations and enterprises in connection with their poor quality will be systematically analyzed.

For a more thorough analysis of progress in the accomplishment of the plan tasks (limit) with respect to the number of industrial-production personnel, the wage fund, and productivity of labor according to Union republics and ministries, special groupings of associations and enterprises with respect to correlation indicators of growth rates in the productivity of labor and the average wage fund, the level of the accomplishment of the labor productivity plan, and so on will be created. Accountability data is being developed on the state of fixing output norms in industry, the accomplishment of output quotas by piece-rate workers, team-type organization and work incentives, the utilization of work time, and the number of workers accomplishing a job by hand.

Provisions are being made for improving accountability for an analysis of the prime cost of industrial output, losses from substandard output, unproductive expenditures, and also the development of special accountability for an analysis of technical-economic operational indicators in a number of sectors.

A number of new sample surveys and accounting reports, whose materials will make it possible to analyze the following question are being planned for 1984:

average number of operations and the structure of management in industrial ministries; the operational period of metal processing equipment in enterprises of the machine building industry; the effect of the technical level of production and other factors on the prime cost of output; losses of raw materials in individual food industry sectors; the production and delivery by enterprises of the most basic consumer goods; the utilization of the existing pool of automatic operators in the economy, and so on.

As far as agricultural statistics are concerned, it is planned to intensify the development of accountability data and materials from sample surveys and records for the purpose of a comprehensive analysis of the formation of the agro-industrial complex, the improvement of its structure, the development of agricultural production as the basis of this complex, and the accomplishment of the Food Program of the country.

As in the past year, the development of data on current and annual accountability is being organized for an analysis of the specialization and concentration processes in agricultural production on the basis of its extensive unification into cooperatives, overall mechanization and chemicalization, land reclamation, and also the transfer of this production to a principally intensive and stable path of development. Statistical information on the interrelationship of agricultural production with other sectors of not only the agro-industrial complex, but of the national economy will be analyzed (in accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the resolution adopted in 1983 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On improving the economic interrelationship of agriculture with other sectors of the economy").

During the year a systematic development of accountability data will be continued for a description of the production indicators of plant growing and animal husbandry in the context of categories of farms, Union republics, autonomous republics, krais, and oblasts, and the non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR. The statistics of plant growing differ because of the multiplicity of work plans. Data on the progress of sowing winter and spring crops, the harvesting of crops, mowing and the procurement of fodder, the accomplishment of the state purchasing plan for grain crops, raw cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, and so on are being developed for corresponding seasonal periods on the basis of immediate accountability; on the materials of the annual reports of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interproduction agricultural enterprises -- including more precise data on the gross output of agricultural crops for 1983 in the country, the Union republics, economic rayons, ASSR, krais, oblasts, and so on. Balance sheets on the production of the plant-growing industry will be compiled according to crop groups for 1983; materials will be compiled on the distribution of land by type and user (with a separation of irrigated and drained lands), and also on the adoption of agro-technical measures for protecting the soil against erosion and for the struggle against drought.

Data on appropriate accountability will provide for the continuous analysis of the status of animal husbandry in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interproduction agricultural enterprises broken down by areas -- the total number of

cattle and poultry, their productivity, the volume of products produced by animal husbandry, and so on. Moreover, data on the accounting of livestock in all categories of farms for the beginning of 1984 is of considerable significance. Balance sheets on animal husbandry production for 1983 will be compiled on the basis of annual accountability indicators with respect to the country as a whole, the Union republics, and categories of farms. Progress in the accomplishment of the state plan for the procurement of cattle, milk, eggs, wool, other products, and their quality will be analyzed according to data of immediate and current accountability.

A considerable volume of information on indicators of gross commodity output and its prime cost and profitability is being collected and compiled for an analysis of the results of the economic and financial activities of agricultural enterprises. Accounting material on the number of workers and their remuneration, productivity of labor, the mechanization of basic operations in agriculture and animal husbandry, and the utilization of fixed capital and production capacities by producers is being analyzed. Just as in past years, kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be grouped according to a number of socio-economic characteristics for a more thorough analysis of accountability data in agricultural production. Materials from new sample surveys will provide data on the capital-output ratio of basic types of agricultural production, the effectiveness of the utilization of the productive capacities of animal husbandry, the assignment of workers to animal husbandry sovkhozes, and so on. An inventory of fruit-berry planting and vineyards will be compiled this year.

Statistics on capital construction are being perfected in the direction of a further intensification of the statistical supervision of progress in the accomplishment of the construction program, which predetermines the development of all the sectors of materials production and the improvement of housing and the people's standard of living. Its basic functions include the development of data on current and annual accountability for the Union republics, ministries, and departments, which describe the fulfillment of the acceptance plan for production projects and capacities at the expense of state capital investments, an increase in capacities as a result of the technical reequipping and recapitalization of operating enterprises, the utilization of the limit of state capital investments, and also the accomplishment of the plan tasks for the acceptance of housing, cultural and educational facilities, public health facilities, and municipal and domestic service enterprises.

As before there will be continuous supervision of progress in the accomplishment of capital construction plans for projects of a productive and nonproductive designation with a work-up of data with respect to the Union republics, individual ministries, and departments. In addition, special attention should be given to working up accountability data and an analysis of progress in the accomplishment of plan construction tasks in the rayons of the non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR, in the petroleum and gas complex of Western Siberia, and in other production facilities in the country and to constructing the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Line.

Supervision over the accomplishment of the capital construction plan of the agro-industrial complex, its individual sectors, ministries and departments, its most important enterprises and construction sites, and also the accomplishment of tasks relating to the social reconstruction of the rural village, determined by the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, will be provided for on the basis of the existing system of indicators and statistical accountability in effect.

Accountability data on the accomplishment of the construction commodity output plan and the established volume of contract work by construction and installation organizations is being developed for the country as a whole, the Union republics, ministries, and departments.

Considerable space in the plan has been devoted to the development of accountability data on labor in construction, brigade organization and work incentives, the prime cost of construction and assembly work in contract organizations and in jobs being accomplished by the ministries and departments with their own resources.

An analysis of capital construction indicators is being significantly intensified in connection with the development of annual accountability data, which depicts the utilization of fixed productive capital in construction, the amount of mechanical power, energy, and electric power available per worker, the introduction of a scientific organization of labor, and so on. In addition, a number of groupings is being worked out for a more thorough elucidation of the economic processes in the sector. The intent is to conduct sample surveys for studying the effect of various factors on the growth of the productivity of labor in construction, the effectiveness of capital investments in enterprises and industrial and agricultural projects, intrashift losses of work time in construction organizations, the economical use of material resources, and so on.

Data from current and annual accountability reports on transport statistics will make it possible to execute continuous supervision of progress in the accomplishment of the plan tasks in the operations of railroad, sea, river, motor vehicle, air, and pipeline transport. An analysis of data on passenger and freight transport is especially significant. The on-time delivery of freight is one of the most important conditions for the uninterrupted functioning and further development of all economic sectors and rayons of the country and for improving the material well-being of the population. The following indicators are being analyzed on the basis of accountability materials: the availability and utilization of the pool of freight and passenger cars, locomotives, airplanes, motor vehicles, sea- and river-going ships; the prime cost of transport operations, productivity of labor in transport operations, and so on. The indicators cited above according to types of transport are being developed for the appropriate ministries, the railroad network as a whole, and individual railroad lines, steamship lines, sea and river systems, and the Union republics.

Accountability data on the operations of communications enterprises with respect to the transmission of telephone, telegraph, and postal communications,

the prime cost of communications, and so on will be developed. The collecting of information on the quality of work in the above-mentioned enterprises is being planned in connection with this.

In order to obtain additional information on the statistics of transport and communications, the plan is to conduct new sample surveys on the causes of the turnover of workers in railroad transport; the economical use of material resources and the total sum of bonuses paid out for this in enterprises and organizations of railroad and motor vehicle transport.

The work plan with respect to statistics of material-technical supply and inventory for 1984 attests to the further expansion of the statistical supervision and development of materials, whose data depicts the process of distributing means of production in the economy and their supply to the consumer in accordance with the time limits, quantity, and selection as specified by the state plan. New sample surveys, accounting records, and inventories are being conducted in the economy for this purpose.

Data will be presented in detail in the current and annual accountability reports on the delivery of the most important types of products (ferrous and nonferrous metals, steel pipes, metal parts, coal, petroleum products, oil and gas, construction and timber products, cable products, machinery and equipment, mineral fertilizers, and so on) with respect to the economy on the whole and the most important consumers of these types of products -- the ministries, departments, and Union republics. Data will be developed on the deliveries of semi-finished products -- forgings, stampings, iron and steel castings, and so on with respect to suppliers and consumers on the basis of production collaboration in the manufacture of products, including data on the availability, receipt, and expenditure of raw materials, various other materials, and fuel in enterprises and construction sites.

Balance sheets on the most important types of industrial output, whose data will make it possible to provide a detailed analysis of the resources of this output and their utilization in the economy, will continue to be developed.

One of the most important tasks of material-technical supply statistics coming out of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On strengthening work on the economical and rational use of raw materials, fuel-power supply, and other material resources", which was adopted in 1981, is the thorough investigation of questions related to the use of fuel-power supply resources in the economy, the accomplishment of quotas and tasks for the reduction of expenditures in raw materials, materials, fuel, thermal and electric energy, and expenditures of materials and parts on actually produced output. Moreover, data on fuel expenditures for the production of individual types of industrial output and also on the formation and utilization of secondary fuel and energy resources in the production process should also be analyzed. A fuel-power supply balance of payments for the country will be compiled for 1983. The above-mentioned accounting data developed for the economy on the whole, the Union and Union-republic ministries, departments, and Union republics, and also data from the fuel-power supply balance sheet will make it possible to provide for a systematic

analysis of savings in power supply resources and their more effective utilization and to elucidate the resolution of one of the primary tasks of the country's power supply programs.

It is intended to obtain additional information regarding the accountability of material-technical supply as the result of the following status inventories compiled on 1 January 1984: balances of a number of the most important types of products held by consumers; equipment not in position, balances of paper held by suppliers and consumers, and so on. An inventory regarding the status of the stock of machinery and equipment in the economy was conducted on 1 December 1983.

An extensive amount of work will be completed this year on statistics relating to natural resources and the environment. The plan provides for systematic control over the progress of the accomplishment of the tasks set forth in the state plan for geological exploration projects. Particular attention is being given to developing accountability data which will depict work on exploratory drilling for oil and natural gas. Data on current accountability will be developed for an analysis of progress in the accomplishment of the labor plan, the accomplishment of output norms and the status of fixing output norms, and also the prime cost of the above-mentioned projects. A number of additional materials for intensifying an analysis of data on the accomplishment of plan task with respect to the above-mentioned questions will be obtained as a result of the annual reports of certain ministries.

Data from appropriate accountability reports will make it possible to continue the statistical supervision of the implementation of measures for the overall utilization of minerals, strip rock, and waste products, and for the protection of forests and the supervision of progress in the construction of water protection projects and in the discontinuation of the disposal of polluted sewage into the country's water systems and other reservoirs. Important material will be obtained on questions of protecting the atmosphere from pollution by harmful substances. Data from accountability reports will make it possible to analyze state expenditures on environmental protection.

In the overall system of projects, which will be accomplished by the organs of state statistics in 1984, such projects as statistical research on raising the material and cultural standard of living should be designated as the control of the accomplishment of the plan tasks in this area. Accountability data necessary for analyzing the course of the accomplishment of plan tasks with respect to the number (limit) of workers and officials, their wage fund and productivity of labor, calculated according to economic sectors, is being developed with respect to labor and wage statistics. The above-mentioned indicators are being worked out systematically for the economy as a whole, all-Union and Union-republic ministries and departments, the accountability of which is centralized in the organs of state statistics, and so on. Materials on the balance sheets of labor resources, which describe the availability of these resources in the country, the distribution of the employed population according to their social groupings and sectors relevant to material production as well as the nonproductive sphere, are of immense economic importance. Such a balance sheet will be compiled for 1983 on the USSR as a whole,

the Union republics, economic rayons, and other administrative territories of the country.

Provisions are being made for processing a number of reports in which data will be presented on job placement, the hiring and removal of workers, and the utilization of work time, and also on the training of qualified workers in schools of the USSR State Committee on Vocational-Technical Education.

Additional information for analyzing questions of labor and wages will be obtained by means of conducting sample surveys and compiling special accountability records (number of workers in management and the distribution of all those working in official positions; the number and composition of specialists with a higher and secondary education employed in the national economy; the number of workers according to trades and the degree of the mechanization of their labor in certain economic sectors, and so on). A report on the wage scale of sovkhoz workers for 1983 will be compiled in connection with the accomplishment of measures in the country for raising the level of wages in accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is intended to work out data from a number of current and annual reports on trade statistics according to the plan for the continuous supervision of the delivery of basic foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs to the retail trade. An analysis of this data will make it possible, in the first place, to depict the accomplishment of appropriate plan tasks and, in the second place, the movement of goods from the producer to the consumer. As in past years, balance sheets on a number of foodstuffs and non-foodstuffs will be compiled for an analysis of the sources of commodity resource formation and the special-purpose use of these resources. The development of accountability data from wholesale organizations on the verification of the quality of a number of products coming from industrial enterprises will be continued.

With the help of accountability data on the retail trade it will be possible to conduct an analysis of progress in the accomplishment of plan tasks regarding the sales of products directly to the population -- the volumes of the retail turnover of state and cooperative trade and also of public catering broken down by individual Union republics. Materials on the sales of certain agricultural products in urban kolkhoz markets is of considerable value.

Accountability data on commodity reserves in the retail trade will be developed for the purpose of thoroughly analyzing indicators for the accomplishment of plan tasks, the disclosure of above-norm commodity reserves, and the satisfaction of public demand.

One of the most important tasks of trade statistics is the continuous supervision of price changes for commodities. The retail price indexes of state and cooperative trade as well as the average prices for which products are sold in the kolkhoz markets are being estimated in connection with this.

The plan is to conduct new sample surveys for a study of the operational system of trade enterprises, in particular, the quality of service to the population by public catering enterprises, and also audits: the results of wholesale trade fairs in the sales of basic goods of the light and food industry and goods used for household purposes; the presence of unmarketable and spoiled non-foodstuffs in the wholesale and retail trade.

Plans have been made to accomplish a number of new projects with respect to statistics on housing and utilities and domestic public services. Sample surveys will be conducted: on the operational system of public service enterprises and organizations; time limits, the quality of the execution of orders and the standard of public services by the above-mentioned enterprises in urban and rural localities. Simultaneous accounting will make it possible to obtain material on the accomplishment of output quotas and the status of fixing output norms within the system of the republic ministries of public services. Materials of the above-mentioned surveys together with accountability data will be of immense importance for an analysis of progress in the implementation of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On the further development and improvement of public services", adopted in 1983.

In 1984 there will be an intensification of the development of accountability data showing how public service sales plans are accomplished on the whole and in relation to their types with a breakdown for services to the rural population. The compiling of summary reports will ensure the availability of data on the use of the housing fund, the accomplishment of plan tasks for the capital repair of the state housing fund, its supply with gas, the operation of urban transport, water and sewage systems, hotels, and other enterprises and organizations of the public service sector, while being broken down not only by the country as a whole and the Union republics, but also by a number of ministries, urban and rural localities, large cities, and so on.

Information on population statistics occupies a special place in the system of statistical information. Its data describes the number and composition of the population and changes in these indicators and specific population traits under the conditions of a socialist society; they are extensively used in a study of various socio-economic phenomena. The number of permanent residents of the USSR on 1 January 1984 will be computed for the USSR on the whole, the Union and autonomous republics, krais, oblasts, and so on, including the number of working-age people, which is used in compiling balance sheets for labor resources, and the composition of the urban and rural population according to sex and age. Considerable work will be done on statistics pertaining to the natural movement of population.

A number of important accountability reports on health care and social security statistics will be compiled this year. Accountability data will make it possible to analyze indicators for the development of the network of public health institutions and organizations, physical education and sports, job safety, the number of pensioners, and the amount of their pensions.

According to the plan of statistical and methodological projects for 1984, provisions are being made for acquiring accountability data on the statistics of culture (on a network of various types of general education schools, secondary vocational-technical schools, the movement of students in secondary educational institutions, the training of specialists in higher educational institutions and technical schools, the network of cultural and educational institutions and their work, and so on). The data of special accountability reports on scientific institutions and the number and composition of scientific workers will be developed. It is intended to conduct a new sample survey of preschool institutions, schools, and also of groups of students attending extended school for obtaining material on their work routine.

A large volume of socio-economic information in 1984 will be obtained as a result of sample surveys of the budgets of 62,000 families of workers, officials, and kolkhoz members. The materials of these surveys, as is known, depict the living standards of families depending on the employment of their working-age members, payment for their work, credits and tax concession received by the family at the expense of social consumption funds, composition of the family, and so on. Also a simultaneous sample survey (according to a special program) of 310,000 families should be conducted this year. As the result of developing materials on the families of workers, officials, and kolkhoz members, they will be grouped according to the average income level per family member.

Social statistics are faced with the task of generalization and the overall economic analysis of materials on the course of the accomplishment of plan tasks with respect to the growth of the material and cultural level of the standard of living and the accomplishment of the social program. There are plans to conduct surveys for obtaining materials depicting the effect of individual socio-economic factors on the formation and development of the family; the occupational orientation of students in the 10th year of secondary rural schools.

The accountability data of finance organs on the course of the accomplishment of plan tasks for the financial and credit institutions of the country will continue to be developed with respect to statistics on finances and prices. There will be a continuous analysis of the results of the financial activities of economic organs (the accomplishment of plans with respect to profit, profitability, and other indicators) on the basis of the data of current and annual reports. Price indexes for 1983 will be calculated according to price statistics: wholesale prices of enterprises and industry, tariffs for public services. Considerable work will be done in connection with the calculation of the volume of credit and tax concessions received by the people at the expense of social consumption funds.

The list of projects being accomplished on the statistics for foreign countries becomes longer from year to year. A systematic comparison and analysis of the economic development indicators of the socialist countries, their place in the world economy, the process of further improving cooperation and the economic integration of CEMA-member countries, and the course of economic

competition between socialist and capitalist countries is being conducted on the basis of statistical materials on the economic development of the USSR and a generalization of data from foreign publications.

Generalized indicators of the economic development of the country and of the rise in the material and cultural standard of living are reflected in the balance sheets. A balance sheet for the production, distribution, and utilization of the social product and the national income of the country for 1983 will be compiled in 1984. Its data will make it possible to disclose the basic ratios between production and consumption, between consumption and accumulation, between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods, and also between the basic economic sectors. Also intersectorial balance sheets on production and the distribution of production for 1982 on the basis of an expanded program and for 1983 on the basis of a short program (with respect to basic economic and industrial sectors) will be compiled. These balance sheets, worked out for the economy as a whole and each Union republic, are an important instrument for an overall study of basic economic ratios, the structure of the economy, intersectorial and interrepublic relations, the make-up of the final social product, the development of primary economic complexes -- fuel-power supply, agro-industrial, and so on. Important projects will be accomplished for analyzing data on the growth of real incomes and personal consumption.

It is natural that the organization of the statistical supervision of a number of new processes and phenomena in 1984 in economic development and the intensification of the development of accountability data will require the further perfecting of methodological operations and the resolution of certain scientific problems in the area of statistics. Thorough research on approximately 130 questions of methodology is being planned during the year by the administrations and departments of the USSR Central Statistical Administration with the participation of the NII [Scientific Research Institute] of the USSR CSA. Among them there are questions of the further improvement of systems of statistical indicators, accounting and accountability, their reduction and simplification, the preparation of program-methodological materials in connection with new sample surveys, reports, and inventories for obtaining additional statistical information, and also with the forthcoming large socio-demographic sample survey of the population in 1985.

It is proposed that this survey include questions concerning the family and its stability, the make-up of its members by sex and age, their educational level, housing conditions, sources of income, occupations, in cottage industries and subsidiary plots for private use, in particular; it is intended to clarify under what conditions unemployed family members can be placed in production jobs. The materials of this survey will make it possible to trace changes in the composition of the population since the last census in January 1979 and to analyze a number of socio-economic processes. The results of the survey will provide planning and economic organs with valuable information necessary for working out current and future economic development plans and raising the material and cultural standard of living.

It is intended to compile new methodological reports for intensifying the statistical research and economic analysis of questions relating to the

acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the economy, the intensification of production and its efficiency, the improvement of the productivity of labor, the conservation and utilization of raw materials and fuel-power supply resources, and reserves available in the economy, the development of economic and industrial sectors, and the accomplishment of the social program.

Particular attention will be given to improving the methodology of the statistical study of the formation and development of the agro-industrial complex of the country and the accomplishment of the food-producing, energy supply, special-purpose integrated scientific-technical, and other economic programs worked out for the future.

Significant methodological work will be accomplished on the plan of the Permanent Commission of CEMA with respect to cooperation in the area of statistics and also on the basis of bilateral cooperation between the USSR CSA and certain socialist countries.

The NII of the USSR Central Statistical Administration is making a vast contribution to the development of statistical methodology. According to the operational plan of the institute for 1984, it is intended to further improve the system of statistical indicators and the methodology of the overall analysis of questions relating to the effectiveness and intensification of social production and its sectors, the effect of scientific-technical progress on economic development, the quality of output, and social and demographic processes; an analysis of growth factors in the productivity of labor, the accomplishment of the overall program of reducing manual labor and the development of territorial-production complexes. Research on the statistics of losses, unproductive expenditures, and the disclosure of reserves in the economy will be continued. Plans have been made for developing statistical methods of researching transport costs in the economy and the productivity of labor in transport operations and improving the classifiers of economic sectors, occupations and official positions, and public services.

The Scientific Research Institute of the USSR Central Statistical Administration will continue scientific-methodological research on the development of the third phase of ASGS [Automated System of State Statistics] and VTsKP [not further identified] and on the development of an automated data bank and teleprocessing of information.

The accomplishment of the plan of statistical and methodological operations in 1984 will allow the organs of state statistics to ensure an even more successful accomplishment of the tasks determined for them by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

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RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND SUPPLY

STATUTE ON UNION REPUBLIC GOSSNAB SUBDIVISIONS

Moscow MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNABZHENIYE in Russian No 1, Jan 84, No 2, Feb 84, No 3, Mar 84, No 4, Apr 84

[Articles: "Statute on the Structural Subdivisions of the Union Republic Gossnabs and the Main Territorial Administrations of the USSR Gossnab," ratified 5 September 1983, No 247]

[No 1, Jan 84 pp 71-78]

[Text] 1. The statute has been developed for purposes of rational distribution of functions between the structural subdivisions of the union republic gossnab [State Committee for Material and Technical Supply] and the main territorial administration,¹ for improving the activity of these subdivisions and increasing their responsibility for fulfilling the tasks assigned to them.

The statute includes a general section applicable to all subdivisions, and for each subdivision -- the basic tasks and functions in accordance with their appointed specialization.

The Statute does not include the legal-contract section, for which a statute was ratified by directive of the USSR Gossnab, No 63, dated 3 May 1973; the section on labor protection and safety technology, for which a statute was ratified by resolution of the USSR Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems] and the Presidium of the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Soviet of Trade Unions]. No 90/P-4 dated 22 April 1982, nor does it include the section on bookkeeping accounting and reporting, whose activity is defined by a general statute ratified by the USSR Ministry of Finance, No 118 dated 7 July 1980.

A section (administration)² is an independent structural subdivision of the union republic gossnab and the main territorial administration.

2. In its operation, each section is guided by the effective legislation of the USSR and the appropriate union republic, by the resolutions, regulations, orders and directives of the USSR Gossnab, the regulations, orders and directives of the union republic gossnab (orders and directives of the main territorial administration), as well as by the statute for the section developed in accordance with the present Main Statute, with consideration for the conditions and specifics of the section's activity.

3. The statute dealing with the section, its structure and organization tables are ratified by the union republic gossnab chairman (chief of the main territorial administration). The duties, rights and responsibilities of each section worker are defined by the duty instructions, which are ratified in established order.

4. The section performs work according to plans ratified by the union republic gossnab management (main territorial administration).

The section receives materials and documents necessary for fulfilling the duties and functions assigned to it from other structural subdivisions.

5. The section is headed by a chief, who is appointed and dismissed in the order established by the USSR Gossnab.

6. The section chief:

submits proposals for the hiring, placement and advanced training of workers;

presents proposals on incentives awarded or penalties imposed upon section workers;

presents drafts of orders, summary materials, accounting records, explanatory notes and other materials for review by the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), to the collegium and balance commission;

bears responsibility for fulfilling the decisions of the party and the government, resolutions, regulations, orders and directives of the USSR Gossnab and other higher organizations on questions relating to the section's sphere of competence;

bears responsibility for the section's fulfilling the tasks and functions assigned to it, for constant improvement of its operation, for rational distribution of responsibilities among the section workers, for the state of discipline in the collective, for the introduction of leading methods and scientific organization of labor and management into the section's operation, for the proper application of computer and organizational technology, for the reliable and timely presentation of necessary information stemming from the results of the section's activity to other subdivisions in the established order, as well as for submitting materials for review and preparation of collegium decisions on questions related to the section's sphere of competence.

7. It is recommended that the section staffing include specialists (groups) for fulfilling specific tasks and functions assigned to the section.

SECTION ON MATERIAL RESOURCES AND BALANCES

8. The basic tasks of this section are the organization of work on compiling and realizing plans for material-technical supply, methodical management of this work, and analysis of the results of work performed by subordinate organizations and enterprises for the supply of products of production-technical function to consumers.

9. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:
- a) prepares and presents to the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) proposals on the additional allocation of material resources in the established order for meeting the immediate needs of the national economy, as well as proposals on seeking out the necessary resources to provide for these needs;
 - b) taking into consideration USSR Gossnab decisions, works out methodological directives on the order and times of compiling plans for material-technical supply by product nomenclature distributed throughout the territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab system and forwards these directives to subordinate organizations and enterprises;
 - c) organizes work on compiling territorial balances of production and distribution of individual types of production for the planned period throughout the subordinate organizations;
 - d) performs methodological work at the subordinate organizations on defining the needs of the serviced enterprises and organizations for material resources;
 - e) organizes work on compiling balances of work performed at subordinate organizations, ensures their analysis and presentation in established order to the appropriate soyuzglavsnabsbyt [Supply and Marketing Main Administration];
 - f) analyzes data on the need of serviced enterprises and organizations for vital types of material resources for the planned period and works out proposals for supplying these needs in conjunction with the subordinate organizations;
 - g) in conjunction with the subordinate organizations, examines proposals for eliminating "bottlenecks" in supply of products of production-technical function; coordinates the work of subordinate organizations on seeking out additional material resources for increasing the production of products which are in short supply at enterprises located within the region of their jurisdiction;
 - h) analyzes outlines for plans developed at subordinate organizations on distribution of production by nomenclature, distributed through the territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab system; if necessary enters corrections and presents them in established order for ratification; informs consumers served about the limits allocated to them in accordance with the ratified plans on product distribution;
 - i) analyzes materials on questions which are unresolved at the soyuzglavsnabsbyts associated with supplying consumers which it serves, and prepares proposals for the solution of these problems;
 - j) informs its subordinate organizations on material resources for the consumers served as allocated by the ministries, departments, and union republic Councils of Ministers; submits reports in the established order on the realization of material resources allocated to the consumers served by cost and breakdown;

k) reviews and generalizes proposals of subordinate organizations on additional allocation to consumers (reduction or reserve credit) of material resources for immediate needs; prepares outlines of decisions on this question and presents them in the established order for ratification, informs the organizations of the adopted decisions, and controls their implementation; keeps an accounting of the activity of reserves by established product nomenclature;

l) performs an economic analysis of the fulfillment by the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) of the plan for material-technical supply and prepares proposals for improving the provision of material resources to consumers;

m) controls the course of material resource provision to enterprises and organizations;

n) ensures the receipt of required statistical reports on material-technical provision from subordinate organizations, as well as from the consumers which are served; provides for processing and analysis of these reports; prepares proposals on utilizing identified reserves for providing for the plan needs of consumers;

o) prepares proposals on the specialization of subordinate organizations and enterprises, on defining quantities of distribution plans ratified by decisions of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), as well as on improving the established order of distribution and specification of material resources, product supply authorizations, and forms of plan documentation;

p) organizes formulation of receiving new customers for supply in the established order through the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), keeps an accounting of the customers served and their requisitions;

q) prepares findings for outlines of resolutions and regulations of the USSR Gossnab, the union republic Council of Ministers, and other organizations on questions relating to the section's sphere of competence.

SECTION ON ECONOMY AND RATIONAL APPLICATION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES

10. The basic tasks of the section are the organization and methodical management of work by subdivisions of the union republic gossnab apparatus (main territorial administration) and its subordinate organizations on identifying reserves for economy of material resources at enterprises and organizations in the rayon of operation, ensuring the rational application of raw goods, materials, fuel and equipment based on the introduction of progressive norms for the expenditure and maneuvering of material and product reserves; implementing control over the fulfillment of decisions on questions dealing with the economy of material resources.

11. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

- a) analyzes data which characterize the effectiveness of application of material resources by enterprises and organizations and prepares proposals on improving this work;
- b) working in conjunction with the subordinate organizations and enterprises, identifies reserves for the economy of material resources, works out and implements in the established order measures for ensuring the economy and rational application of these resources, as well as measures for limiting and taking out of production non-economical types of products and for reducing the material consumption of products manufactured by enterprises in its region of operation;
- c) provides for methodical management and control over the operation of subdivisions of the union republic gossnab apparatus (main territorial administration) and the subordinate organizations and enterprises; this is done:

according to analysis of the norms and other indicators for utilizing raw goods, materials and products which are in effect at the enterprises and organizations within the region of operation, as well as by analysis of the application of progressive norms for computing needs and allocating material resources;

by substituting products which are in acutely short supply for more plentiful ones, and by comprehensive utilization and application of new progressive types of raw goods, materials and products, industrial waste and by-products;

by supplying products with consideration for the availability of above-norm reserves of identical products to the customer;

- d) implements methodical management over work performed at the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) on analyzing the state of reserves of commodity-material goods held by the customers throughout the region of operation as a whole and by subordinate organizations and enterprises;

- e) coordinates the work of subordinate organizations on improving the composition and accelerating the turnover of reusable material resources at enterprises for product delivery; participates in working out norms for reserves of these resources and norms for production reserves according to USSR Gossnab product nomenclature held by customers; prepares proposals for improving their level and structure;

- f) working in conjunction with the subordinate organizations, provides for the preparation of norms on expenditures of material resources by USSR Gossnab nomenclature to be ratified in the established order; presents proposals for reducing these norms, and implements control over adherence by enterprises and organizations in the region of operation to the ratified norms for expenditure and norms for unavoidable losses of materials during transport and storage;

g) organizes and coordinates the work of subdivisions of the union republic gossnab apparatus (main territorial administration) on involving above-norm and unutilized material goods held by customers into the economic turnover; develops measures for preventing the accumulation of these materials and controls implementation of these measures. Takes part in the work of all-union, zonal and local trade fairs for the sale of unused material goods;

h) participates in:

check-ups on the work performance of enterprises and organizations performed by the state control section on the utilization of material resources in the national economy; the preparation of materials for republic and oblast interdepartmental commissions on the economy and rational application of material resources and implements control over the enterprises' and organizations' fulfillment of decisions indicated by the commissions; the organization of public exhibits and socialist competition on the effective utilization of materials and equipment;

i) studies and disseminates leading experience in organization of work on the economy and rational application of material resources, prepares proposals on improving this work and presents them in the established order to the USSR Gossnab;

j) working in conjunction with the section on state control over the utilization of material resources in the national economy, prepares and submits proposals on corrections on allocated capital for material resources to ministries, departments and their subordinate enterprises and organizations, on changes in product delivery schedules, as well as on invoking appropriate measures against enterprises, organizations and responsible parties who have allowed disruptions in state discipline in the expenditure of material resources.

SECTION ON PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT SETS TO ENTERPRISES UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR RECONSTRUCTION³

12. The basic tasks of the section are to provide enterprises which are under construction or reconstruction with equipment and products distributed through the territorial organs of the USSR Gossnab system in accordance with the ratified project plans, order specifications and schedules for the operational introduction of capacities, as well as to implement control over the delivery of this equipment, its storage, ~~release~~ and installation.

13. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) analyzes the lists of enterprises under construction or reconstruction located within the jurisdiction of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and subject to equipment outfitting in the planned year as submitted by the soyuzglavkomplekts [Main Administration on Supply of Equipment Sets], ministries and departments; compiles a summary list and forwards it to the subordinate organizations and enterprises.

- b) analyzes and generalizes order specifications and other technical documentation necessary to order equipment and products distributed through the territorial organs of the USSR Gosplan system as received in established order from the soysuzglavkomplekts, constructed or reconstructed enterprises, or at their request from general project planning organizations. If the ordered equipment and products do not correspond to the current level of technological development, measures are taken to introduce the necessary changes into the technical documentation in the established order;
- c) determines the need for equipment and products at enterprises under construction and reconstruction for the planned period and submits summary specified orders for the products indicated in the established order;
- d) if necessary, participates in substantiating the need for equipment and products by enterprises under construction and reconstruction at the soysuzglavkomplekts;
- e) receives limits on equipment and products in the established order, distributes and redistributes them between the enterprises under construction and reconstruction, keeps an accounting of their distribution and redistribution;
- f) controls the timely and complete formulation of product deliveries, placement of orders for the necessary equipment and products, and its delivery within the established times;
- g) at the request of the soysuzglavkomplekts, implements control over the realization of capital for equipment, products and materials by subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- h) presents information in the established order to the management of the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration), and to the soysuzglavkomplekts, ministries and departments on the status of equipment supply to enterprises under construction or reconstruction;
- i) generalizes data on undershipment of equipment for filing complaints against supplying enterprises;
- j) performs checks on proper storage and fulfillment of schedules (plans) for installation delivery of equipment, instruments and other products delivered to enterprises under construction or reconstruction which are located within its region of jurisdiction; prepares directives for eliminating shortcomings which are detected, implements control over the fulfillment of these directives; prepares summary materials on the results of these investigations to be forwarded to ministries and departments.
- k) analyzes inventory data on uninstalled and excess equipment at enterprises under construction or reconstruction which are located within the region of jurisdiction of the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration) and submits recommendations for involving it in the economic turnover;

1) renders methodical aid to subordinate organizations and enterprises in organizing work on outfitting enterprises under construction and reconstruction with sets of equipment.

SECTION FOR CONTROL OF PRODUCT DELIVERIES

14. The basic tasks of the section are the organization and implementation of control over the timely fulfillment by production associations and enterprises within the region of jurisdiction of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administrations) of their tasks and responsibilities for delivery of products of production-technical function to other regions of the country in accordance with concluded agreements and accepted supply authorizations on basic directions for delivery (for export, to regions of the Far North, to agriculture, etc.), as well as the organization of this work at subordinate organizations and enterprises.

15. In accordance with the tasks assigned to it, the section:

- a) implements control over the timely submission of registration plans and orders for delivery of products to other regions of the country to the supplier enterprises within its region of jurisdiction, also implements control over correspondence of these plans to established production plans;
- b) receives reports from union republic gossnabs (main territorial administrations) located in other regions of the country about disruptions in supply at the fault of suppliers within the region of jurisdiction; takes necessary measures to correct these problems and informs the appropriate union republic gossnabs (main territorial administrations) about this in time;
- c) based on the product shipment schedules received from the supplying enterprises, controls the course of fulfilling product deliveries by these enterprises, ensuring adherence to the established priorities;
- d) working in conjunction with the transport subdivisions, renders effective aid whenever necessary to supplier enterprises within its region of jurisdiction in providing them with transport for shipping finished products;
- e) implements effective control over the course of product deliveries in connection with reports about delivery disruption received from consumers, soyuzglavsnabsbyts, ministries and departments; also performs accounting and analysis of product delivery plan fulfillment in the most important directions based on the monthly reports of suppliers; determines cases of disruptions in delivery, non-fulfillment of contract responsibilities, and unfilled orders;
- f) working in conjunction with the supplier enterprises, works out measures for supplementing product undershipments according to agreements (orders) which have not been fulfilled within the established time; controls the implementation of these measures;
- g) prepares materials on the operation of supplier enterprises who systematically underfulfill their tasks and responsibilities for product deliveries;

these materials are submitted for review to the collegium of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);

h) informs ministries and departments of cases of non-fulfillment of tasks and responsibilities on product deliveries by subordinate enterprises; this information is reviewed at meetings of the ministry collegiums, and these data reported in the work summaries of the enterprises for the reporting period;

i) working in conjunction with subordinate organizations, checks to see that supplier enterprises maintain delivery discipline;

j) controls the timeliness and accuracy of subordinate organization's preparing materials for presenting claims against enterprises which allow release of products not backed by capital or the use of products for their own needs over the allocated funds;

k) prepares materials on fulfilling product deliveries by subordinate organizations and enterprises for determination of the question of awarding them prizes and premiums according to the results of socialist competition;

l) analyzes the reasons for non-fulfillment of deliveries by enterprises in accordance with their concluded agreements and accepted orders; finds sources for fulfilling the plan for sale of products if responsibilities for their delivery have not been met, and informs the USSR Gossnab about the work performed in the established order;

m) forwards instructive and methodological materials on accounting for product deliveries to the subordinate organizations and enterprises;

n) maintains effective dispatch communications with the union republic gossnab and the main territorial administrations, soyuzglavsnabsbyts, ministries and supplier enterprises on questions of product deliveries;

o) verifies the accuracy of accounting for product deliveries at supplier enterprises and takes measures for eliminating any apparent shortcomings;

p) implements methodical management over the work of subdivisions on control of product deliveries to subordinate organizations, implements measures for improving their operation and for the introduction of scientific organization of labor, mechanization of accounting and delivery control.

COOPERATIVE DELIVERY SECTION

16. The basic tasks of the section are to participate in the development of a plan for inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries and to ensure its fulfillment by enterprises located within the region of jurisdiction of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), as well as to improve production ties between cooperating enterprises.

17. In accordance with the tasks assigned to it, the section:

- a) informs the supplier enterprises and customers, as well as the statistical organs within the region of its activity and in established order of the plan for inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries of cast iron, steel and nonferrous cast material, forging, stamping, products made of plastics and metallic powders, welded metallic constructions, and machine assemblies and parts;
- b) implements control over the timely conclusion of agreements between supplier enterprises and customers, as well as over the transfer of funds for materials and equipment in accordance with the Special Conditions for Cooperative Deliveries;
- c) participates in examining disagreements between enterprises in concluding contracts for inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries;
- d) prepares for presentation to the USSR Gosplan in the established order data on concluding agreements and actual volumes of deliveries for the elapsed month and year by every point of the plan;
- e) clarifies the volumes of inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries by plan for the current year based on the concluded agreements, and reports them to the statistical organ;
- f) implements control over the enterprises' located in the region of jurisdiction fulfilling the plan and the coordinated schedules for inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries and takes necessary measures to ensure the fulfillment of these plans and schedules;
- g) develops for presentation to the USSR Gosplan in the established order proposals on improving the production ties between enterprises for inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries and the development of their production specialization;
- h) performs work on reducing long-distance deliveries and cross-hauls of products supplies by cooperation;
- i) seeks out reserves of production capacities for additional placement of orders for inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries;
- j) analyzes accounting and operational information received from enterprises on fulfillment of the plan for cooperative deliveries; keeps an accounting of plan fulfillment, prepares and introduces corrections into the plan for inter-sectorial cooperative deliveries in the time and in the order established by the Methodological Directives for Development of a Plan for Inter-sectorial Cooperative Deliveries, ratified by the USSR Gosplan on 8 April 1969 and by the Specific Conditions for Cooperative Deliveries;
- k) participates in performing checks on the proper standards application, application and storage of procurements, as well as initial materials for their preparation at enterprises located within the region of jurisdiction;

1) prepares materials for fining enterprises which allow disruption of the order for delivery of products according to the plans for inter-sectorial cooperation.

TECHNICAL SECTION

18. The basic tasks of the section consist of implementing a unified technical policy for the development and effective application of the material-technical base of organizations and enterprises of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); organizing highly mechanized warehouse management; developing and implementing measures for increasing the level of technical equipment and effective application of production and warehouse areas, technological equipment, cargo-handling equipment; introducing progressive technology in warehousing and production operations, and organizing invention and innovative work.

19. In accordance with the tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) develops and presents for ratification measures to ensure the effectiveness and quality of the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises, the growth of labor productivity, the improvement and safety of labor conditions by means of technical retooling of enterprises, the improvement of technologies of production processes, the introduction of technological charts for warehouse processing of products and materials, and the modernization of equipment, and controls the implementation of all these measures.

b) prepares projects for annual and long-term plans for the introduction of new technology and organizational-technical measures for mechanization of cargo handling and technological operations in the subordinate organizations and at the enterprises, increase in the use factor of warehouse areas, increase in the handling capacity of warehouses, and increase in the production capacities of organizations and enterprises for product delivery;

c) performs work on the location, specialization and technical retooling of subordinate organizations and enterprises;

d) organizes the introduction of progressive technological and design decisions for the receiving, storage, transporting and warehouse processing of cargo using means of mechanization and automation, computer and organizational technology;

e) develops in the established order and presents for ratification statutes, instructions and directives on questions related to the competence of the section and controls their implementation;

f) organizes work at the subordinate organizations and enterprises on the introduction of new engineering, technology, standardization, innovation, and invention and implements control over the introduction of design decisions, and the development of new engineering and technology; renders aid to subordinate organizations and enterprises on fulfilling plans for new engineering and organizational-technical measures; prepares proposals for participation

in exhibits organized at VDNKh [Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements], and on awarding prizes for the introduction of new technology;

g) provides the apparatus of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) with the necessary scientific-technical, special and reference literature; generalizes leading domestic and foreign experience in the sphere of mechanization and automation of warehousing operations and cargo handling, and develops proposals for its introduction;

h) participates in review and prepares conclusions on projects for the construction of new and expansion and reconstruction of existing enterprises for product delivery in terms of mechanization of cargo handling operations and technology of warehouse cargo processing;

i) ratifies tasks for the production of means of packaging at subordinate enterprises;

j) participates in the development and ratification of a warehouse product assortment minimum;

k) studies and disseminates leading experience in the organization and performance of warehouse management and the effective application of equipment, and prepares informational materials on these questions;

l) provides for the development of technical passports by subordinate organizations and enterprises and verifies that the data entered in them are properly entered and accurate;

m) implements interaction with planning and design organizations, prepares proposals, notes and reviews on experimental-design and scientific-research work performed by the institutes;

n) compiles reports on the introduction of new technology and the implementation of measures for improving the organization and mechanization of warehouse management.

SECTION ON ORGANIZATION OF MATERIAL-TECHNICAL SUPPLY AND AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEMS

20. The basic tasks of the section are the development and introduction of effective methods of management in the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); the improvement of the structure and functions of material-technical supply organs; the development of progressive forms of customer supply; the introduction of project decisions for automated control systems and scientific organization of labor, and the increased effectiveness of utilizing computer and organizational technology.

21. In accordance with the tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) develops the order of interaction between subdivisions of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and itself, subordinate

organizations and enterprises, as well as higher organizations and other departments and gossnabs of other union republics (main territorial administrations), and controls the implementation of this order;

b) develops proposals for improving the organizational structure and functional make-up of subdivisions of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and the subordinate organizations and enterprises;

c) analyzes the activity of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) on questions of improving the organization of management for material-technical supply, determines the effectiveness of implementing measures for improving management, and develops plans and accounts on the effectiveness of improving management;

d) renders methodological and technical aid to subordinate organizations and enterprises on questions of improving the organization of management of material-technical supply, the development and introduction of measures for the scientific organization of management, progressive technology of management work, a rational system of secretarial work, the organization of work stations, the application of means of computer technology, and the preparation of facilities for the introduction of ASU [automated control systems] for material-technical supply;

e) calls upon scientific-research, project planning and design organizations in the established order to perform work on improving the management and organization of supply to enterprises located within the region of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) activity with products of production-technical function using computer technology and scientific organization of labor; presents the necessary information to these organizations and implements control over the fulfillment of work and its acceptance;

f) prepares and in the established order forwards to the subordinate organizations and enterprises methodological and instructive materials on the organization and improvement of material-technical supply management, the introduction of automated control systems and measures for the scientific organization of labor, and controls their implementation;

g) in its region of operation, studies the organization of production-technical product supply and the development of progressive forms of supply; develops and organizes the implementation of measures for the development of direct long-term management ties; develops current and long-range plans for the development of guaranteed comprehensive supply of consumers and other progressive forms of supply;

h) prepares proposals for the organization, placement, and specialization of enterprises for product delivery, for organization of associations, production sectors and shops and wholesale stores, determines their basic economic and production indicators, and also prepares materials for the liquidation or inclusion into the USSR Gossnab system of departmental supply-sale organizations which duplicate each other's efforts;

- i) develops the section "Economic Effectiveness of Improved Management" to be included in the plan for economic and social development of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- j) develops in the established order and presents for ratification projects for long-term and annual plans for scientific-research and design work and organizational-technical measures for the adaptation and introduction of project decisions for material-technical supply ASU and for the introduction of computer and organizational technology; controls the effectiveness of utilizing funds allocated for the implementation of this work;
- k) implements coordination of the work of computer centers and machine calculating stations of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- l) examines outlines of plans and reports from computer centers and machine calculating stations and implements control over fulfillment of these plans;
- m) organizes and performs work on analyzing and planning the economic effectiveness obtained from improving the organizational structure of management, introduction of material-technical supply ASU, and measures for the scientific organization of labor in subordinate organizations and enterprises and implements control over the application of computer calculation results in the practical activity of the subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- n) coordinates work on gathering, preparing and transmitting informational data through the informational center at the USSR Gossnab;
- o) determines the need for means of computer and organizational technology and prepares proposals on its distribution throughout subordinate organizations and enterprises, and also implements control over its effective application;
- p) analyzes and introduces leading domestic and foreign experience in the sphere of computer and organizational technology, as well as in improved management;
- q) organizes the development of local classifiers, as well as work on the creation and introduction of a unified system of classifying coded technical-economic information in accordance with the ratified technical reference materials;
- r) implements control over the application of ratified forms of unified documents on material-technical supply by subordinate organizations.

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CHIEF MECHANIC AND POWER ENGINEERING SECTION

22. The basic tasks of this section are to develop and implement organizational-technical measures for the operation, technical servicing and repair of fixed capital and fire safety at organizations and enterprises subordinate to the

union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), as well as on implementing planned preventative repair of machines and equipment, improving repair technology, improving the quality and reducing the cost of repair work, developing and strengthening the repair base. It is also responsible for implementing measures for the economy and rational application of electrical energy, thermal energy, and fuel, and control over their implementation.

23. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

- a) develops and ensures the fulfillment of measures by subordinate organizations and enterprises for keeping materials handling machinery and technological equipment in good repair, as well as power and thermal installations, pipelines and vessels operating under pressure, production and subsidiary buildings, structures and communications, and also implements technical supervision over their safe operation;
- b) develops and presents for ratification in established order the annual and long-term plans for capital repair of fixed capital; coordinates work on performing planned preventative repair of machines and equipment in operation at organizations and enterprises of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- c) controls the fulfillment of established plans for capital repair of fixed capital and schedules for planned preventative repair of machines and equipment, and bears responsibility for their good operating condition;
- d) determines the needs of subordinate organizations and enterprises for equipment, spare parts and materials necessary for repair-operational needs, for fuel-energy resources, compiles summary orders for them and substantiates this need at the corresponding organizations;
- e) prepares proposals for distributing capital and limits on materials, equipment and fuel which have been allocated for repair purposes between the subordinate organizations and enterprises; implements control over the realization of the allocated resources and their application according to stated purpose;
- f) places orders for performing centralized capital repair of machines and equipment, ensures timely conclusion of economic agreements for performance of this work and controls its implementation;
- g) takes measures toward seeking out production capacities and material resources for making spare parts for machines and equipment whose needs have not been fully met by centralized allocation of resources;
- h) examines, verifies and prepares proposals for writing off outdated, worn or unusable machines and equipment;
- i) develops organizational-technical measures for anti-corrosion protection of metallic constructions, crane equipment, trestles, scaffolds, standardized containers, pipelines and other engineering structures and ensures their implementation by subordinate organizations and enterprises.

- j) checks on adherence to regulations on the technical operation and repair of fixed capital by subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- k) prepares assignments for subordinate organizations and enterprises on economy of fuel, thermal and electrical energy for ratification in the established order and controls the development and implementation for their fulfillment;
- l) participates in the compilation of project assignments for the construction of new and expansion, reconstruction and technical retooling of existing subordinate organizations and enterprises; participates in the acceptance of newly built or reconstructed production buildings and structures, technological equipment, energy and thermal installations;
- m) implements control over the use of amortization allowances for a specified purpose, and over adherence to norms and regulations for operation of equipment, buildings and structures, safety technology, and fire safety technology;
- n) analyzes statistical reports submitted by subordinate organizations and enterprises on the operation and repair of fixed capital and the expenditure of thermal and electrical energy;
- o) studies, generalizes and introduces leading experience in the effective application, technical servicing and repair of machines and equipment at the subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- p) prepares proposals for improving the level of training of the work force engaged in the operation of the fixed capital.

INTERNAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION SECTION

24. The basic tasks of this section are the planning and organization of capital construction of enterprises on product deliveries, shops for rendering production services to consumers, secondary resource facilities, container repair enterprises, cardboard making factories, as well as residential houses and facilities of cultural-domestic function built by the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) at the expense of state capital investments as well as at the expense of profits from enterprises and credit from the USSR Stroybank [Bank for Financing Capital Investments]; increasing the effectiveness of utilizing capital investments by means of concentrating them at facilities scheduled for start-up operation, reducing the volume of unfinished construction, and maximally reducing the remainder of uninstalled and excess equipment.

25. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

- a) develops projects for annual and long-term plans for capital construction of facilities of production and non-production function, as well as for the expansion, reconstruction and technical retooling of existing enterprises built at the expense of centralized and non-centralized sources of financing; develops outlines of plans for project-survey work implemented at the expense of centralized and non-centralized sources of financing;

- b) prepares assignments for project planning organizations for planning the construction of new and the expansion and reconstruction of existing organizations and enterprises; implements the receipt of planning-estimate documentation from them and implements control over adherence to construction standards and regulations and labor safety requirements;
- c) works out summary projects for plans on contract and construction-installation work according to executors;
- d) prepares and coordinates with the contracting organizations plans for commodity building production and the limits for construction-installation work;
- e) compiles title lists for construction sites and project-survey jobs, coordinates them with the interested organizations and implements systematic control over their implementation;
- f) organizes the compilation of intra-site title lists, verifies the completeness, quality and correspondence of these lists to the project-order documentation for equipment presented by the customers to the supply organizations, disallowing the order of equipment which is listed as un-installed or excess;
- g) if necessary prepares proposals on changing ratified plans for financing capital construction or redistributing funds between individual construction sites of subordinate organizations and enterprises in the established order;
- h) implements control over fulfilling the plan for capital construction, the technical level of projects, the quality of project-estimate documentation and the construction-installation work performed; also implements control over the application of financial means and the reduction in cost of work in accordance with the plans and directives of the higher organs; renders aid to the subordinate organizations, enterprises and construction sites on questions of capital construction, quality preparation and timely submission of project-order documentation to the supply organizations for ordering equipment, and implements control over this work;
- i) plans the volumes of work and implements control over the activity of subordinate repair-construction organizations on the fulfillment of construction and repair work;
- j) organizes coordination and conclusion of agreements by subordinate building organizations with project design organizations for the performance of project-survey work for capital construction and controls the timely fulfillment of this work;
- k) works out proposals on the make-up of state commissions for operational acceptance of completed facilities; in the case of absence of a board of directors for the enterprise under construction, creates working commissions;
- l) generalizes, studies and utilizes leading work experience in capital construction;

m) generalizes and presents statistical accounting on capital construction in the established order;

n) performs on-going analysis of the course of construction on facilities of production and non-production function built at the expense of centralized and now centralized sources of financing; prepares monthly reports for submission to the USSR Gosplan in the established order on the course of construction of these facilities.

TRANSPORT SECTION

26. The basic task of this section is to provide for the needs of the subordinate organizations and enterprises for cargo transport by all types of transport.

27. In accordance with the basic task assigned to it, the section:

a) develops projects for quarterly, annual and long-term plans for cargo transport throughout the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration) using railroad, automobile, marine, river, and air transport; these are prepared on the basis of proposals from subordinate organizations and enterprises and submitted in the established order to the appropriate transport organizations, republic planning organs, and the USSR Gosplan;

b) examines projects for annual, five-year and long-term plans for the development of transport for subordinate organizations and enterprises; develops projects for summary plans throughout the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration), determines the volume of cargo shipments using its own motor transport, as well as the need for trucks, buses, passenger and special passenger automobiles, locomotives and other transport means; presents the indicated computations to the USSR Gosplan and the union republic gosplan (for the main territorial administration of the USSR Gosplan -- to the USSR Gosplan);

c) organizes the work of means of transport subordinate to the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration) and control over the fulfillment of the established plans for cargo transport and fulfillment of the contract responsibilities of the subordinate auto transport enterprises, as well as that of plans for cargo transport according to contract agreements for general use transport for the subordinate organizations and enterprises;

d) distributes throughout the subordinate organizations and enterprises the limits on cargo shipment by general use transport and the volumes of cargo shipments via its own auto transport as ratified in established order; organizes the timely conclusion of contracts with transport organizations for cargo shipment;

e) ensures control over the fulfillment of established plans and assignments for cargo shipment using different types of transport for subordinate organizations and enterprises; working in conjunction with the transport organizations, takes measures toward fulfilling assignments on shipment of vital cargo;

- f) organizes and coordinates the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises on the development and establishment of optimal transport-economic ties and on the preparation of proposals for the most expedient redistribution of cargo shipments within their region of activity according to the types of transport and with consideration of the economic effectiveness of each of its types;
- g) clarifies possibilities and prepares proposals on the organization of exchange operations for similar products for purposes of eliminating cross-hauls of such products in its region of activity;
- h) organizes the fulfillment of measures ratified by the USSR Gossnab for substantiation of cargo shipments, implements an accounting of the fulfillment of these measures, and submits a report to the USSR Gossnab in the established order;
- i) develops and implements measures for further concentrating incoming and outgoing cargo flow within its region of activity for purposes of developing routing, accelerating cargo delivery, ensuring its safety en route, and saving on expenditures for transporting products;
- j) working in conjunction with the technical section, sets tasks for subordinate organizations and enterprises on volumes of centralized delivery of products of production-technical function to consumers by general use auto transport and union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) auto transport, as well as tasks on containerization and packaging of the shipped cargo;
- k) working in conjunction with the local organizations for general use auto transport, subordinate auto enterprises, and organizations and enterprises, develops organizational-technical measures directed at fulfilling established tasks on centralized delivery of products and increased effectiveness of application of auto transport used for these shipments; also organizes control over the implementation of these measures;
- l) participates in the development of plan indicators for economic activity of subordinate cost accounting auto transport enterprises and in planning the transport expenditures of other organizations and enterprises within the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- m) constantly controls adherence to established norms for idle times of cargo cars awaiting cargo handling operations at access routes of subordinate organizations and enterprises, ensures the implementation of measures for improving cargo handling operations;
- n) prepares proposals for the distribution of allocated transport means to the subordinate organizations and enterprises with consideration for the concentration of vehicles at large auto enterprises;
- o) examines the proposals of subordinate organizations and enterprises on the need of transport vehicles for capital repair, prepares a summary repair

order, distributes the limits for capital repair centrally allocated by the USSR Gossnab to organizations and enterprises, and takes measures for providing repair at local repair plants;

p) organizes work on ensuring traffic safety at subordinate auto enterprises, at organizations and enterprises having auto transport; implements control over adherence to regulations for transport operation; participates in investigations of serious traffic accidents, and performs work aimed at preventing them;

q) takes measures for studying and disseminating leading experience and for the organization of centralized delivery of products of production-technical function to customers, as well as for the effective application of railroad and automobile transport;

r) participates in reviewing projects and prepares proposals for the rational location and development of warehouse management and a production base for subordinate organizations and enterprises for measures concerning their transport provision;

s) analyzes the reports of subordinate organizations and enterprises on fulfilling plans and assignments for cargo shipments and application of transport means, as well as other reports on the operation of transport; takes measures for eliminating any shortcomings which have been discovered and compiles summary reports on the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);

t) controls the correct application of regulations for cargo transport, tariffs and other normative documents on transport operation at the subordinate organizations and enterprises.

SECTION ON ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION SERVICES AND RENTAL OF TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT

28. The basic tasks of the section are the planning, organization and further development of production services rendered to consumers by the organizations and enterprises of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) on the preparation of products for production consumption.

29. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) organizes work on determining the need for volumes and types of production services; plans the development of and prepares proposals for improving the quality of service to consumers, the location, specialization, expansion, reconstruction and technical retooling of shops and sections for rendering services of a production nature to consumers, as well as rental centers for instruments, apparatus, and other technical means;

b) organizes and plans the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises for expanding services on the preparation of products for production consumption;

- c) prepares outlines of agreements with consumers on rendering services of a production character to them, and controls the fulfillment of responsibilities in accordance with the concluded agreements;
- d) forwards in the established order to the shops (sectors) and rental centers the assignments according to types and volumes of production services, as well as other plan indicators;
- e) controls the fulfillment of, prepares and presents summary materials on fulfillment of plan assignments and measures for the development of services of a production character in the established order to the higher organizations;
- f) performs analysis of the results of plan fulfillment by subordinate organizations and enterprises on the development of production services and the improvement of their quality for purposes of further improving and expanding this work;
- g) participates in the development of prices and tariffs for services of a production character which are not provided in effective price lists in accordance with the established order;
- h) forwards to the shops (sections) and rental centers the appropriate technical documentation and normative materials necessary for the organization and implementation of work on rendering services of a production character;
- i) implements control over adherence to normative documentation by shops (sections) and rental centers in the course of performing their production activity;
- j) works out measures for the introduction of progressive technology, economic and rational application of materials by shops (sections) in the course of rendering services of a production nature to consumers; develops measures for the growth of labor productivity due to the application of model project and technological decisions and improvement of work organization and mechanization, and implements control over the fulfillment of these measures;
- k) performs work on information and advertising on services rendered to consumers which are associated with increasing the production readiness of materials; prepares proposals for expanding the types of rendered services of a production character and the conditions for rental of technical equipment; organizes exhibits and holds consultations for consumers;
- l) develops measures for the preparation and increased training of workers at shops (sections) on rendering production services and working at rental centers.

SECONDARY RESOURCES SECTION

30. The basic tasks of this section are the development and implementation of measures ensuring the most complete identification and effective involvement of production and consumption by-products in the economic turnover within the region of activity of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) for the purpose of freeing the corresponding types of primary raw materials and increasing their resources in the national economy and increasing the effectiveness of social production; the organization of long-term and current planning for the application of secondary resources.

31. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) determines on the basis of by-product documentation, standards for the collection and application of secondary raw materials, statistical reporting data and other information the resources of production by-products and their consumption at enterprises and organizations within the region of its activity, as well as the most effective directions for the utilization of these resources;

b) participates in the development of projects for long-term, five-year and annual plans for economic and social development according to the section "Application of Secondary Raw Materials" for union and autonomous republics, krais, oblasts, associations and enterprises, ensuring the subsequent increase in the volumes of semi-finished products, treatment and processing of industrial and domestic waste;

c) working in conjunction with the trade subdivisions planning the distribution and delivery of the corresponding types of primary raw goods and materials, works out the territorial balances and plans for the distribution of secondary resources for the established nomenclature;

d) performs an analysis of the application of secondary resources at associations, enterprises and organizations located in the region of activity of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), and on this basis develops measures for the additional involvement of secondary material resources, as well as for the cessation of delivery of primary raw goods and materials to enterprises and organizations which can utilize secondary raw materials or by-products in their production;

e) prepares proposals on:

expanding the nomenclature of the utilized secondary resources and products manufactured on their basis;

developing new and reviewing existing standards and technical conditions for secondary raw materials and for products produced from it;

improving statistical reporting on the volumes of formation of secondary resources and on fulfillment of plans for their application;

improving schemes for the collection, sale, processing and application of all types of secondary raw materials, as well as for the review of standards for collection and application of secondary raw materials at enterprises and organizations within the region of activity;

f) studies leading experience on the procurement, treatment and processing of secondary raw material, promotes its introduction, as well as work on invention, innovation and scientific organization of labor in this sphere;

g) implements control in the established order over the formulation of a plan and the fulfillment of plan assignments by enterprises and organizations located within the region of activity of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) in accordance with the section "Utilization of Secondary Raw Materials;"

h) examines questions associated with the activity of trusts, associations and administrations on secondary raw materials and their subordinate enterprises in the established order, and engages them in the preparation of questions introduced for review by the USSR Gossnab.

SECTION ON STATE CONTROL OVER THE APPLICATION OF MATERIAL RESOURCES IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

32. The basic tasks of this section are the implementation of state control over the application of material and fuel-energy resources in the organizations and enterprises located within the region of activity of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); control over the implementation of measures for combatting losses of raw goods, materials, fuel and energy in production, in construction, and during shipment and storage; suppression of cases of mismanagement and waste.

33. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) develops and submits for ratification outlines of plans for performing work check-ups on the proper application and storage of material and fuel-energy resources at organizations and enterprises located within its region of activity, as well as proposals for inclusion of vital check-ups organized by the USSR Gossnab Administration for State Control Over the Application of Material Resources in the National Economy into the plan;

b) develops a program and order of implementation of planned check-ups, as well as those performed for individual assignments of management and local party and soviet organs;

c) organizes and performs check-ups on questions of:

the rational and economic application of material and fuel-energy resources in production and construction, transport, and in agriculture;

the implementation of organizational-technical measures for economy and rational application of material and fuel-energy resources;

the adherence to established norms for expenditures and reserves, the fulfillment of set tasks for average reduction of expenditure norms and economy of material and fuel-energy resources, as well as the presence of excess and unusable raw goods, materials and products;

the maintenance of state resources discipline in the application of material resources and fuel-energy resources;

the application of raw goods, materials, fuel, product complements and other material goods for their direct purpose, as well as the application of secondary material and fuel-energy resources, production waste, usable by-products and containers;

the reliability of accounting data;

the fulfillment of instructions and regulations for storing, transporting, receiving, release and accounting of material goods; the state of warehousing management;

d) compiles investigative acts with inclusion of the necessary information and explanations, and in accordance with their results gives enterprises and organizations mandatory directives for eliminating any shortcomings which have been discovered; implements control over the fulfillment of these directives;

e) using the results of the investigations, prepares summary materials and proposals for eliminating shortcomings which have been discovered; these are submitted in the established order to the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and to the USSR Gossnab Administration on State Control over the Application of Material Resources in the National Economy; also prepares proposals on correction of allocated funds for material resources to ministries and departments and their subordinate enterprises and organizations, as well as proposals on changes for product delivery schedules and imposition of tariff sanctions;

f) reports to ministries and departments in the established order on the results of investigations of their subordinate enterprises and organizations; gives recommendations for elimination of shortcomings which have been discovered, and in necessary cases prepares materials for holding responsible parties who are guilty of disrupting state resources discipline or of wasteful utilization and storage of material resources; implements control over examination of the presented materials by ministries and departments;

g) calls upon specialists of subordinate organizations and enterprises, ministries and departments, organizations and enterprises within the region of section activity to participate in conducting investigations in the established order;

h) coordinates the conducting of investigations performed at enterprises and organizations located within its region of activity;

i) organizes and implements investigations of the application and storage of material goods at subordinate organizations;

j) participates in the established order in vital investigations organized by the USSR Gosplan Administration for State Control Over the Application of Material Resources in the National Economy;

k) studies the positive experience of implementing control over the application and storage of material and fuel-energy resources, and takes measures for its introduction.

FINANCIAL-PLANNING SECTION

34. The basic tasks of this section are the organization and planning of financial management activity of organizations and enterprises subordinate to the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration), their provision with the necessary financial resources and credits, the development of proposals for improving planning indicators, evaluation of the activity and cost accounting of subordinate organizations and enterprises, analysis of their financial management activity, and development of measures for further increasing their economic effectiveness.

35. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) generalizes outlines of plans obtained from subordinate organizations and enterprises, and within the established time periods organizes the development and presentation of projects of summary long-term and current plans for the development of subordinate organizations and enterprises on indicators relating to the sections activity to be ratified in the established order; controls the fulfillment of these plans, and also participates in the development of plan outlines for other indicators;

b) develops plan outlines for wholesale sale of products of production-technical function, industrial production, semi-finished products and industrial processing of secondary resources, and for collection, repair and processing of containers; also for cost of industrial production, turnover and marketing costs, as well as for other plan indicators relating to the section's activity;

c) compiles drafts of plans for summary financial (balance of income and expenditures) and credit plans, as well as a plan outline for financing capital investments, and presents these in the established order for ratification to the USSR Gosplan; implements control over the receipt of funds in accordance with the ratified plans and their proper application;

d) works out standards for deductions and drafts plans for the formation of economic incentive funds for subordinate organizations and enterprises, presents them in the established order to the USSR Gosplan for ratification and implements control over the proper crediting and application of these funds;

e) develops drafts of plans for labor, examines and prepares for ratification in the established order the staff schedules for the apparatus of the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration) and its subordinate organizations; prepares estimates of expenditures and proposals on the allocation and redistribution of marginal allocations for the maintenance of the management apparatus; works out measures on fulfilling established tasks for growth

in labor productivity, examines proposals of subordinate organizations on setting personal bonuses for workers over their fixed wages; keeps an accounting of the limits of personal bonuses; implements control over proper ratification of staff schedules by subordinate organizations in accordance with the Standard Structures and Staff and Maintenance of Staff Discipline ratified by the USSR Gosplan; controls the fulfillment of plans on labor by subordinate organizations, the expenditure of wage funds and allocations for the maintenance of the management apparatus; generalizes the effectiveness of measures implemented by subordinate organizations and enterprises for increasing labor productivity;⁴

f) forwards ratified plans to the subordinate organizations and enterprises, and also presents proposals in necessary cases on the change in these plans; provides for the timely and correct forwarding of plan assignments to the organizations and enterprises;

g) implements control over the fulfillment of annual, quarterly and monthly plans on the basis of the effective statistical and bookkeeping reports and the operational data;

h) prepares materials for the formation of centralized reserves and funds which have been authorized in the established order; performs work on financing subordinate organizations and enterprises with these funds and reserves;

i) provides financing for subordinate organizations and enterprises in established order and in accordance with the ratified plans and estimates (with consideration for their implementation); redistributes profits, specific working capital, amortization deductions and other capital among them in accordance with the ratified balance of income and expenditures, as well as credit limits;

j) implements operations on accounting and special accounts at corresponding banks in the established order; formulates operations on financing and crediting subordinate organizations and enterprises;

k) coordinates and implements methodical management over the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises on price application, mark-ups and discounts; works out projects for mark-ups and discounts for prices on products of production-technical function in favor of supply-sale organizations; controls the proper application of effective mark-ups and discounts by subordinate organizations and enterprises; compiles economically substantiated calculations of cost and computations of prices for additional services to consumers; examines projects for wholesale and retail prices for products worked out by the subordinate enterprises and organizations and presents them to the USSR Gosplan; presents proposals on changes in effective prices mark-ups and discounts;

l) performs analysis of financial management activity of the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration) and of the profitability of the subordinate organizations and enterprises; develops measures for further increasing the effectiveness of their activity;

m) implements control over the timely and complete provision of subordinate organizations and enterprises with necessary price lists, as well as the proper performance of price list management;

- n) distributes limits on expenditures for maintaining in-service passenger automobiles and for out-of-town work assignments of workers throughout the subordinate organizations as ratified by the USSR Gosnab;
- o) organizes work on accounting with soyuzglavsnabsbyts for provision of product deliveries to consumers and subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- p) organizes the work of structural subdivisions on compilation of a financial plan;
- q) implements methodical management over the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises on the introduction of a new system of planning and economic stimulation;
- r) working together with other subdivisions of the union republic gosnab (main territorial administration) develops and implements measures for the introduction and improvement of methods of cost accounting at the subordinate organizations and enterprises and for increasing the profitability of their operation; also develops proposals for increasing the effectiveness of utilizing production capacities and fixed and working capital;
- s) implements control over the correspondence of commodity reserves of products delivered to enterprises with the ratified standard for working capital and with the plan for crediting; over the state of accounting discipline with suppliers, buyers, banks and finance organs; over timely deduction of capital by subordinate enterprises to USSR Gosnab centralized funds for labor protection; works out appropriate proposals on these questions;
- t) implements methodical supervision over the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises on plan compilation, develops instructional directives in accordance with the effective legislation on questions of the organization and management of this work, forwards to them forms and plan indicators, as well as methodological and other instructional directives on questions of organization and management of planning and financial work; gives necessary clarifications and implements measures for improving the planning of economic indicators for the activity of subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- u) implements control over plan fulfillment, develops and presents the necessary materials to the higher organization; checks the state of planning and financial work at the subordinate organizations and enterprises, takes part in comprehensive revisions and investigations, presents proposals in the established order on strengthening planning and financial discipline; participates in reviewing reports on the financial management activity of subordinate organizations and enterprises and the development of instructive directives for accounting, reporting and analyzing financial management activity.

CONTROL-AUDITING SECTION

36. The basic tasks of this section are to implement control over the fulfillment of plan assignments by the organizations and enterprises of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), over the preservation of socialist property, over the proper formulation of bookkeeping accounting and the state of control-auditing work; also, to discourage instances of over-reporting, mismanagement, waste, and excess of any kind.

37. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

- a) ensures the proper organization and methodical management of control-auditing work in the organizations and enterprises subordinate to the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- b) compiles an annual plan for performing a comprehensive audit and topical investigations and presents it for ratification to the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); insures the fulfillment of this plan within the established time period;
- c) prepares assignments for performance of comprehensive audits and investigations and presents them for ratification to the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); instructs members of audit brigades on the order and methods of conducting audits of financial management activity at subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- d) organizes and conducts comprehensive audits of the financial management activity of subordinate organizations and enterprises with participation by specialists from other structural subdivisions of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) in accordance with the Instruction on the Order of Conducting Comprehensive Audits; conducts investigations on the fulfillment of measures for improving departmental control and bookkeeping accounting, as well as conducting topical investigations on individual questions of financial management activity of organizations and enterprises;
- e) prepares within established time periods project decisions in accordance with audit (investigative) documents which provide specific proposals for eliminating any shortcomings and disorders which have been discovered, and holding guilty parties responsible for repaying incurred losses; implements control over the fulfillment of decisions adopted according to the results of audits and investigations;
- f) generalizes and analyzes the summaries of performed audits (investigations), develops measures for further improving control-audit work and improving the quality of comprehensive audits, strengthening state discipline and ensuring the safety of socialist property and presents them to the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- g) analyzes the reasons for shortages and misappropriations, and illegal expenditures of monetary means and material goods discovered at the subordinate

organizations and enterprises; implements control over assuring the safety of socialist property and reports to the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) on the measures taken by subordinate organizations and enterprises for eliminating the causes and conditions leading to shortages, misappropriations, reclassification and excesses in material goods and for holding the guilty parties responsible for repaying the material losses;

h) organizes and conducts in the established order conferences and seminars with workers of control-audit services and specialists from other subdivisions of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) which take part in performing comprehensive audits; develops and implements measures in conjunction with the personnel section for training and updating the level of training of auditing personnel;

i) reviews and investigates workers' reports on questions of departmental control and safety of socialist property; prepares plans for decisions and responses to authors on the outcomes of performed investigations, and also controls the implementation of the adopted decisions;

j) takes part in preparing materials on shortages and misappropriations directed to judicial investigative organs for bringing guilty parties to responsibility and for repayment of incurred losses;

k) compiles a summary report of control-auditing work and presents it to the appropriate organizations within the established times; prepares an explanatory note to accompany this report, as well as proposals for further improving departmental control.

LABOR AND WAGE SECTION

38. The basic tasks of this section are to improve the standardization, forms of organization and system of labor wages, as well as the planning of indicators on labor and wages and the development of socialist competition at enterprises within the system of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration).⁵

39. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) develops methodological and management materials on questions of organization, standardization and payment for labor and implements control over their fulfillment by subordinate organizations and enterprises;

b) implements control over the proper application of tariff rates, salaries, supplements and bonuses to wages, existing inter-sectorial, sectorial and local norms and standards for labor expenditures, statutes on premium payments and wage scale groupings for jobs and workers, listing of professions and duties, indicators for relating subordinate organizations and enterprises (subdivisions) to groups according to wages paid to managers, engineering-technical workers and other specialists, and adherence to labor legislation on questions within the section's sphere of competence;

c) works out assignments for subordinate organizations and enterprises for improving standardization of labor, for combination of professions (duties), and for introduction of brigade forms of labor organizations and presents them in established order for ratification; renders aid to enterprises in compiling calendar plans for reviewing norms and standards for labor expenditures;

d) participates in work on improving the management apparatus, organizes the development of duty instructions;

e) develops projects for labor plans, examines and prepares staff schedules for the union republic gossnab apparatus (main territorial administration) and the subordinate organizations to be ratified in the established order; prepares estimates of expenditures and proposals on the allocation and redistribution of marginal designations for maintenance of the management apparatus; develops measures for fulfillment of the established tasks on growth of labor productivity; examines proposals of subordinate organizations on setting personal bonuses for workers, keeps an accounting of personal bonus limits, implements control over the proper ratification of staff schedules by the subordinate organizations in accordance with the Standard Structures and Staffs ratified by the USSR Gossnab and the maintenance of staff discipline; controls the fulfillment of labor plans by subordinate organizations, as well as their expenditure of the wage fund and allocations for the maintenance of the management apparatus; generalizes the results of measures implemented by subordinate organizations and enterprises for increasing labor productivity;

f) prepares proposals on development of statutes on bonus payments to workers at subordinate organizations;

g) organizes the review of results of socialist competition between organizations and enterprises of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and presents materials and proposals for determining the winners and awarding standings in an order established by the USSR Gossnab; generalizes the experience of introducing new forms of socialist competition, and prepares proposals for the further development of socialist competition within the system of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);

h) organizes the development of local norms and standards for labor expenditures; analyzes the effectiveness of forms and systems of labor wages in effect at the subordinate organizations and enterprises, the application of effective norms and standards for labor expenditures and statutes on awarding bonuses to workers; develops proposals on the further improvement of these statutes and compiles reports on questions which are part of the section's sphere of competence;

i) studies, generalizes and disseminates at the subordinate organizations and enterprises the leading work experience in increasing productivity and effectiveness of labor through the application of progressive forms of organization and labor wage systems, norms and standards for labor expenditures;

- j) analyzes reports received from subordinate organizations and enterprises on the use of work time and prepares proposals for its rational application and for elimination of losses;
- k) working in conjunction with the personnel section, plans and organizes the preparation and increased level of training of the work force; develops instructional programs for educating and increasing the level of training of workers;
- l) develops the section entitled "Social Development" in the Plan for Economic and Social Development of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); participates in conducting sociological studies and in the development and introduction of scientific organization of labor (on questions relating to the sphere of competence of the section);
- m) participates in the development of standards for deductions to the material incentives fund;
- n) implements methodological supervision over the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises on the introduction of inter-sectorial, sectorial and other technically substantiated norms and standards for labor expenditures, the introduction of new labor wage conditions and main statutes and recommendations on awarding bonuses, and the introduction of progressive forms of organization of labor and socialist competition; renders practical aid to subordinate organizations and enterprises in performing this work;
- o) implements coordination and methodological supervision of the normative-research work on labor and wages at the subordinate organizations and at enterprises, as well as methodological management of the section on labor standards created at one of these organizations; working in conjunction with the personnel section, implements measures for increasing the level of training of workers at subdivisions and labor and wage services at enterprises.

CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY SECTION

- 40. The basic tasks of the Section are the organization of continuous and timely provision of material resources to construction sites included in the state plan for capital construction in quantities determined by the projects and estimates and within the limits of volumes of materials deliveries established by the ministries and departments -- the holders of capital for the construction-installation organizations; the development and implementation of measures for improving the provision of construction sites with material resources.
- 41. In accordance with the tasks assigned to it, the section:
 - a) working in conjunction with construction organizations, prepares drafts of orders for the transfer of construction sites included in the state plan for capital construction and having limit charts of materials expenditure over to integrated provision through the union republic gossnabs and main territorial administrations; review on a monthly basis with the construction organizations performing construction of vital enterprises and facilities scheduled for start-up questions of their timely provision with materials and products; if necessary, organize ahead-of-schedule delivery (on account of their annual funds) of

materials at the expense of working material resources found at the subordinate enterprises for product delivery;

- b) in cases of change in the volume and character of work at individual sites and facilities and in case of need to clarify assignments for delivery of materials and products provided for in the joint directives of USSR Gosplan and the construction ministries, [the section] presents proposals coordinated with the construction organizations; within the limits of allocated resources, it defines the volumes of product deliveries for one quarter with consideration for the advance production ordering; it presents operational information to the USSR Gosplan Main Computer Center on deliveries of materials and products broken down by individual construction sites in accordance with the order established by the USSR Gosplan;
- c) every month it reviews in conjunction with the construction organizations the fulfillment of delivery schedules as related to the course of fulfilling construction-installation work;
- d) presents proposals on expediting deliveries on account of annual volumes of delivery of material resources intended for construction sites;
- e) participates in reviewing questions of providing construction-installation associations, trusts and building industry enterprises with materials if they have not been resolved by the subordinate organizations;
- f) working in conjunction with the construction organizations, determines the amount of reserves of material resources transferred to them by the union republic gosplan and the main territorial administration;
- g) participates in taking inventory of leftover materials not utilized by construction organizations in the elapsed year;
- h) submits recommendations for ensuring rational materials flow (transit and warehouse) in the formulation of plans for material-technical supply;
- i) working in conjunction with construction organizations, determines the need for production services rendered by organizations subordinate to the union republic gosplans and main territorial administrations;
- j) working together with construction organizations, performs site by site analysis of the actual expenditure of materials as compared with the need determined by projects and estimates and prepares conclusions on this question;
- k) provides for the coordination of product deliveries by various suppliers and supply-sale organizations based on the schedules for construction-installation work;
- l) performs an analysis of statistical accounting according to form 2-SN for the purpose of involving above-norm material reserves found at construction organizations into the economic turnover;

m) implements control over provision of stockpiles of material resources as a separate paragraph on construction sites provided by a resolution of the USSR Gosplan dated 22 December 1981, No 111, and dealing with the timely provision of vital and start-up facilities of production, residential and cultural-domestic function with materials and products; also implements control over their safety and economic expenditure and application for their designated purpose;

n) participates in the introduction of a unified automated system for supply of capital construction.

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PERSONNEL SECTION

42. The main tasks of this section are to bring to life the Leninist principles of selection, placement and training of the work force, to ensure the fulfillment of party and government decisions and resolutions orders and directives of the USSR Gosplan on questions of dealing with the work force in an all-state system of material-technical provision, and to train the work force in a spirit of high responsibility for assigned work and strict adherence to state and labor discipline. The personnel section performs these tasks, as well as its practical work, in close contact with the party organization.

43. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

a) develops and presents for ratification in the established order nomenclature for duties of the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration) and its collegium;

b) in conjunction with the managers of structural subdivisions of the union republic gosplan (main territorial administration) and the subordinate organizations and enterprises, performs work on selection and placement of the work force in accordance with the ratified nomenclature;

c) studies the professional and political qualities of workers, presents recommendations to the management on the proper placement of specialists and on teaming experienced workers together with capable young workers, performs work on creating a personnel reserve for promotion to management duties as well as on improving the style of work and the training of workers;

d) implements control over adherence to the staff schedule and order of hiring and dismissal of workers from their duties;

e) determines the need for young specialists and submits it in the established order to the USSR Gosplan Personnel Administration.

Controls the placement and utilization of young specialists, performs work on establishing them at subordinate organizations and enterprises;

- f) organizes and implements control over probation work periods of young specialists and practical experience of students from VUZes and technical-vocational schools within the apparatus of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), as well as in the subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- g) participates in the development of a plan for the economic and social development of labor collectives within the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) on questions which are part of the section's competence;
- h) studies the reasons for work force turnover, develops proposals for reducing it and presents appropriate recommendations to the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- i) implements control over personnel work at subordinate organizations and enterprises, conducts investigations of the state of personnel work, submits proposals for improving it, prepares and submits for review to the collegium questions on personnel work, renders methodological aid to managers of subordinate organizations and enterprises and to personnel workers;
- j) reviews statements and complaints by workers on questions of hiring, transfer and dismissal, makes decisions on them in the established order and analyzes the reasons causing the complaints and statements;
- k) performs selection and study of worker candidates to be sent on out-of-town assignments abroad, formulates documents in the established order for work assignments abroad;
- l) prepares the necessary documents for nominating workers within the apparatus of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and subordinate organizations and enterprises to be awarded orders, USSR medals and certificates of honors, and to be granted honorary titles;
- m) performs work on directing workers for study to VUZes and vocational-technical schools; implements control over the instruction of workers;
- n) working in conjunction with the labor and wage section, plans and organizes the preparation and increased level of training of the work force, develops educational programs for instruction and advanced training of workers;
- o) organizes work on certifying supervisors, engineering-technical workers and other specialists, and implements control over the proper fulfillment of this work;
- p) participates in summarizing and disseminating leading experience in socialist competition of enterprises and organizations of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration);
- q) develops a plan draft for improving the level of training of supervisors, engineering-technical workers and other specialists, and controls its implementation;

organizes economics instruction of the work force; conducts instructional conferences on questions of personnel work;

r) participates in examining questions and preparing materials related to rewarding workers according to the results of socialist competition;

s) implements control over the fulfillment of domestic labor regulations by its workers, keeps an accounting and analysis of the state of labor discipline;

t) working together with the managers of other structural subdivisions, ensures the timely compilation of vacation schedules and controls its implementation;

u) formulates documents for awarding all types of pensions to the workers within the apparatus of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) in the established order;

v) formulates the documents for hiring, transfer and dismissal of workers, and also keeps personnel records in accordance with the effective regulations and instructions; formulates and conducts the personal affairs of workers within the apparatus of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and the management workers of subordinate organizations and enterprises;

w) provides for the storage, proper entry and accounting of work record books, and conducts the business affairs of the section;

x) prepares materials for filing required personnel reports by the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); analyzes and generalizes data on the staffing of subordinate organizations and enterprises and directs them to the corresponding organizations.

ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS⁶

44. The basic tasks of the administration of affairs section of the union republic gossnab are the implementation of control over the fulfillment of resolutions, regulations and directives of the USSR Government and the union republic by the apparatus of the union republic gossnab, as well as the fulfillment of resolutions, regulations, orders and directives of the USSR Gossnab and the decisions made by the union republic gossnab; the organization and management of business affairs.

45. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the administration of affairs section:

a) receives, processes and delivers letters, telegrams, printed matter and other correspondence to all the structural subdivisions;

b) keeps an accounting of all directive materials received from higher organizations, as well as letters and complaints by workers, appeals to deputies and editorial offices of newspapers and journals; reports to the management about them, forwards them and implements control over their timely review; arranges appointments for citizens to discuss personal questions with the management of the union republic gossnab;

- c) reviews all documents submitted for signature to the chairman of the union republic gossnab, verifies their accuracy and coordination with interested organizations, administrations and sections;
- d) verifies indices for distribution of regulations, orders and other documents published by the union republic gossnab and compiled by other union republic gossnab subdivisions, and if necessary makes the appropriate corrections in the indicators and ratifies them with the approval of the administrations and sections;
- e) keeps a log of incoming and outgoing correspondence (in accordance with the office work instructions) and forwards it to its destination;
- f) keeps an accounting and control over the use and safety of documents which are in service use according to the established order; is responsible for logging in, accounting, sending out and filing these documents;
- g) organizes the work of the archives of the union republic gossnab and implements methodological management over archive work in the subordinate organizations and at the enterprises;
- h) Implements methodological supervision and control over the fulfillment of instructions on secretarial work and adherence to established regulations for preparation, formulation, accounting, storing and submitting the documents to archives by the union republic gossnab apparatus and by the subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- i) implements measures for improving the system of office work and introducing measures of organizational technology facilitating increased level of culture and productivity of management work;
- j) organizes the fulfillment of typing and stenographic work and duplication of service documents on duplicating machines; prepares, publishes and disseminates the necessary reference materials (lists of telephone numbers, instructions, express-information and other materials);
- k) assigns indices to existing and newly created structural subdivisions;
- l) keeps an accounting of orders, directives and assignments issued by higher organizations and by the chairman of the union republic gossnab and organizes systematic control over their fulfillment; conducts investigations and takes measures for improving the system of control over fulfillment of assignments and adopted decisions in the subdivisions of the union republic gossnab apparatus and in the subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- m) prepares drafts of plans for the work of the union republic gossnab collegium, compiles drafts of agendas for regular meetings of the collegium and presents them for ratification to the chairman of the union republic gossnab;
- n) implements control over the timely and qualitative preparation of materials for collegium meetings; performs the secretarial work associated with the issuance of regulations and orders published by the union republic gossnab, as well as the protocols of collegium meetings.

OFFICE SECTION⁷

46. The basic tasks of the office of the main territorial administration are the organization and performance of secretarial work in the main territorial administration, the timely processing of incoming and outgoing correspondence, the implementation of control over the apparatus of the main territorial administration to see that it fulfills resolutions, regulations and directives issued by the Government, resolutions, regulations, orders and directives of the USSR Gosnab, and the decisions adopted by the management of the main territorial administration.

47. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the office:

- a) receives, processes and delivers letters, telegrams, printed matter and other correspondence to all the structural subdivisions;
- b) makes note of directive materials from higher organizations, letters and statements by workers, appeals to deputies, and editorial offices of newspapers and journals received by the main territorial administration; reports on them to the management, forwards them to their destination and implements control over their timely review; arranges appointments for citizens to discuss personal matters with the management of the main territorial administration;
- c) keeps a log of incoming and outgoing correspondence (in accordance with the instructions on office work) and forwards them to their destination;
- d) implements control over the circulation and safety of documents in service use; performs registration, accounting, dissemination and filing of these documents;
- e) organizes the work of the archives of the main territorial administration and implements methodological supervision over the archive work in the subordinate organizations and enterprises;
- f) implements methodological supervision and control over the fulfillment of instructions on secretarial work by the apparatus of the main territorial administration and the subordinate organizations and enterprises, as well as the adherence to established regulations for the preparation, formulation, accounting, storage and submission of documents to the archives; conducts training of workers responsible for performing secretarial work;
- g) implements measures for improving the system of secretarial work and introducing means of organizational technology facilitating an increased level of culture and productivity of management work;
- h) organizes the fulfillment of typing and stenographic work and duplication of service documents on duplicating machines; prepares, publishes and disseminates the necessary reference materials (lists of telephone numbers, instructions, express-information and other materials);

- i) develops indices for existing and newly created structural subdivisions;
- j) keeps an accounting of and organizes systematic control over the fulfillment of orders, directives and assignments issued by higher organizations and by the supervision of the main territorial administration; conducts investigations and takes measures for improving the system of control over the fulfillment of assignments and adopted decisions in the subdivisions of the main territorial administration, in the subordinate organizations, and at the enterprises;
- k) performs secretarial work associated with the issuance of orders issued by the main territorial administration, as well as protocols of collegium meetings.

SECTION FOR SUPPLY OF SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS

48. The basic tasks of this section are the provision of organizations and enterprises subordinate to the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) with raw goods, materials, fuel, machines, equipment and other products of a production-technical function necessary for fulfilling the plan for production, capital construction, introduction of new technology, and for repair-operational and other needs.
49. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:
- a) implements methodological management over the work of subordinate organizations and enterprises on questions of provision and use for its own needs of materials, raw goods, fuel, electrical energy, machines, equipment and other products;
 - b) develops and presents in the established order to the USSR Gosplan Administration of the Chief Mechanic and Supply of Equipment and Materials to Enterprises and Organizations summary orders for raw goods, fuel, materials, machines, equipment and other products according to the nomenclature of the state plan and the USSR Gosplan;
 - c) distributes the allocated products throughout the subordinate organizations and enterprises;
 - d) implements control over the realization of allocated funds by subordinate organizations and enterprises and their application for the intended purpose;
 - e) organizes and performs inventory of remaining materials and uninstalled equipment obtained for its own needs at subordinate organizations and at enterprises in the established order; presents summary reports of the inventory to the USSR Gosplan;
 - f) takes measures for involving excess and unusable materials and equipment obtained for its own needs into the economic turnover;

g) studies and introduces leading experience in the effective application of raw goods, fuel, electrical energy and materials for its own needs at subordinate organizations and enterprises.

MAINTENANCE SECTION⁸

50. The basic task of the section is the operational servicing of the union republic gossnab apparatus (main territorial administration) and the maintenance of service buildings and domestic equipment in good working order.

51. In accordance with the basic tasks assigned to it, the section:

- a) supplies the structural subdivisions with household stock, equipment and office supplies, accounting and report blanks, telephone, teletype and telegraph communications;
- b) locates the structural subdivisions in the available service buildings, and if necessary seeks out additional space;
- c) implements control over the safety of the stock and equipment; organizes its timely repair, and also provides for guarding property and service buildings;
- d) provides for the adherence of safety norms and regulations in buildings and accommodations occupied by the union republic gossnab apparatus (main territorial administration);
- e) participates in the compilation of estimates of expenditures for the current and capital repair of service buildings, estimates of administrative-maintenance expenditures; implements control over their application and accepts completed repair work;
- f) participates in taking inventory of material goods; keeps an accounting of the expenditure of office supplies and household materials;
- g) provides technical and domestic servicing of meetings, conferences and congresses conducted by the management of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration); organizes passenger automobile service for workers of the union republic gossnab apparatus (main territorial administration);
- h) working in conjunction with the professional union committee, performs work on providing workers and members of their family with living space, kindergartens, pioneer camps, medical service and public catering.

FOOTNOTES

- 1. Including the main territorial administrations of the Ukrainian SSR and Kazakh SSR Gossnabs.
- 2. Henceforth referred to as "Section."

3. Sections are created at the union republic gossnabs (main territorial administrations) which do not have specialized equipment supply organizations.
4. Included in cases where the functions of planning labor and wage indicators are assigned to the section by decision of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration).
5. Depending on the specific conditions and by decision of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration), planning of labor and wage indicators may be done by the Financial Planning Section.
6. For the union republic gossnab.
7. For the main territorial administration.
8. At the decision of the union republic gossnab (main territorial administration) and with consideration of specific conditions, the functions of the maintenance section may be assigned to the Administration of Affairs Section or the Section for Supply of Subordinate Organizations

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CSO: 1820/120

RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND SUPPLY

SUPPLY PROBLEMS CONTINUE TO PLAGUE MINISTRIES

Minsk PROMYSHLENNOST' BELORUSSII in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 17-19

[Article by L. Rusak, research student of the BSSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Law: "Too Many Cooks Spoil The Soup"]

[Text] In spite of the fact that the network of organizations which have direct ties with material-technical supply has branched out, there is very likely no enterprise in which there are no complaints about a shortage of raw and other materials. There are also many complaints about the irregularity of supplies. What is wrong here? It seems that one of the reasons for the situation that has transpired is the departmental approach to supply questions with respect to sectorial organs. Take, for example, the matter of supplying enterprises with nonstandard equipment, in particular, equipment accessories, in which interruptions are experienced by nearly all the metal-working enterprises. The problem is apparently isolated. But this is the case only at first glance.

The ministries, as a rule, determine the requirements of subordinate enterprises and organizations for raw materials and materials, distribute the allocated funds, work out measures for economizing on material resources, control their storage and efficient utilization, and establish standards for the expenditure and reserves of raw materials and fuel. These are general functions. The function of supplying subordinate enterprises with nonstandard equipment is only recorded in the statutes on individual ministries. Is this not the reason that the provision of such products is accomplished in a slipshod manner?

There are many examples attesting to the lack of coordination with respect to the approach to questions of material-technical supply. And this is not surprising, indeed, each ministry arbitrarily interprets its own functions in the area of supply, which, understandably, has a negative effect on the effectiveness of the interactions of sectorial and intersectorial supply organs. And it is at this very junction that the lack of coordination arises. This comes about, in turn, because of the fact that there is no unified statute on republic ministries which would standardize their rights and responsibilities. The development of a unified statute on a ministry, it seems, would not only eliminate the lack of coordination in material-technical supply, but would also enable the resolution of a number of other questions.

A clear-cut differentiation of the responsibilities of organs participating in the planning of supply to consumers in a republic is of tremendous significance for improving the management of supply. The point is that at the present time functions being accomplished by them are in many instances being duplicated and are overlapping. Thus Gosplan and Gossnab of the republic, the ministries and departments, and the ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies are involved in the compilation of balance sheets and plans for the distribution of products of a technical-industrial nature. Under conditions in which products are distributed by several departments, the types of resources should become a "watershed" between them. The statute of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers on improving the economic mechanism provides for an analysis of the inventory of resources being distributed in order to provide for an overall balance of its distribution to the maximum possible extent. BSSR Gossnab and certain ministries and departments have been granted the right to distribute more than 300 different kinds of raw materials, materials, and assembly components. However, a whole series of materials and articles are still being distributed by various administrative organs, which causes confusion.

Presently the degree of their importance to the national economy serves as the basic criterion for assigning an economic organ the right to distribute these or other resources and materials. For example, electric motors are distributed by the republic Council of Ministers, Gosplan, or Gossnab depending on their power and purpose. The same can be said with respect to certain types of raw materials and materials. For example, Gosplan distributes such types of resources as metals, many construction materials, products of the chemical and petro-chemical industry, and so on. Other types of materials are distributed by various departments.

The system of supplying materials for flooring can serve as an example of the "numerous channels" for distributing resources. Republic Gosplan, let us say, distributes the majority of saw-timber and boards, but parquet is distributed by Gossnab. Gosplan also distributes the major portion of products of the chemical industry while molding powder, kapron, polyethylene, and a number of other materials are distributed by Gossnab. Such an approach is dictated by the necessity of providing production sectors important to the economy with resources. At the same time many specialists are speaking out for a reorganization of this system. They base their opinion on a principle worked out by science a long time ago -- the expediency of dividing a single management function among various organs not under joint subordination.

The balancing of production plans with material-technical supply now presents a fundamental problem in the management of material-technical supply. This concerns, above all, increased discipline with respect to deliveries, improved production planning, and so on. Concentration of the functions of distributing resources must also not be neglected. Due to the dispersion of the functions of planning and the distribution of resources among the departments, it is extremely difficult to balance the delivery plans for raw materials and equipment.

The incompleteness of the system for determining requirements for resources also draws attention to itself. At the present time, for example, the demand for material resources is being examined at the level of rayon and oblast planning commissions of the local soviets of people's deputies, republic Gosplan and Gosplan, and also at the management-level links of the sectors. It seems that it would be more expedient to establish a system in which the demand for resources would be determined by Gosplan while being guided by the basic directions of their utilization as designated by the government and republic Gosplan.

The basis of planning material-technical supply is the fixing of quotas for the expenditure of raw materials, energy, and assembly components. In accordance with the existing order, quotas, as a rule, are worked out by an enterprise. The USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan, the ministries and departments of the USSR and Union republics, and the ispolkoms of local soviets approve more important and individual quotas. The systematic management of the whole process of fixing quotas for the expenditure of resources is accomplished by the republic Gosplans since they also approve the majority of the quotas.

The quotas for the expenditure of resources depend not only on the type of production, but also on production conditions and the applied manufacturing process. It was for this very reason and in consideration of the conscious attitude toward this matter on the part of economic directors that the present system for working them out has been set up today. However, practice shows that enterprises, ministries, and sectorial NII [Scientific Research Institutes] are not interested in adopting really well-founded quotas and standards. Enterprises frequently make provisions for overestimated expenditure coefficients. In particular, for the purpose of subsequently exchanging one for another after having produced surpluses, especially of products in critically short supply. The Polotsk Casting-Machine Association of the BSSR Ministry of Local Industry, the Lidsel'mash Association, and certain enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika [State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment], which have repeatedly announced overestimated quotas for the expenditure of metals and, strangely enough, have acquired the desired articles, can be cited as examples. As a result, the attitude toward the use of metal in these enterprises was careless, and it was used in an uneconomical manner. It must be said that the quotas for the expenditure of resources are frequently poorly coordinated with production conditions and, as a rule, are not brought to the attention of the shops and brigades -- those sections where the system of fixing quotas, in our view, should be applied.

It is known that we are still expending more resources on the production of industrial products than is expended abroad (batteries for farm equipment produced by the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Engineering and Power Machine Building Industry, generators manufactured by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automobile Industry, and so on). One of the basic reasons is the imperfection of quotas to which, however, the manufacturers of "heavy" equipment "cling" with both hands.

It seems that, in general, it makes sense to free enterprises and ministries from the responsibility of working out quotas for the expenditure of resources for manufactured products and turn over these functions to services which would not be interested in fixing overestimated quotas and could also take into account production conditions at each individual enterprise. These functions, in our view, could be turned over to a specially created institute of quota fixing subordinate to BSSR Gosplan. Such an institute could be created at the expense of personnel of already existing scientific institutions. As a result, an opportunity presents itself "to isolate" ministries and enterprises from the planning of expenditure quotas. Moreover, by studying production conditions and operational status with respect to conservation measures in enterprises, this institute could develop well-founded tasks for the reduction of quotas.

Secondary resources, the recycling of which is one of the most important responsibilities of the organs of material-technical supply, are of great help to the economy. For our republic this matter is of paramount importance inasmuch as we do not have large reserves of mineral resources, they must be brought in from other economic rayons. The collection and utilization of secondary raw materials have at this time been assigned to the ministries and departments. Belkoopsoyuz [Cooperative Union of the Belorussian SSR] and local organs of the soviets of people's deputies are responsible for the procurement of secondary raw materials from among the population. BSSR Gosnab exercises control over collection and storage, initial processing, and the treatment of secondary raw materials (except for waste from nonferrous and ferrous metals).

As we can see, there are many "nursemaids" here. However, in spite of this, many enterprises still continue to take valuable materials to the dumps. Thus the Grodno Leather Plant alone hauled 700 tons of leather edge clippings to the dump last year. It turned out that there is no method for the treatment of these and many other waste products. What prevents this from being accomplished in our atomic age? How strange it is that no one is working on this. Various institutes specializing in the resolution of other problems are evading problems connected with the utilization and treatment of these and other industrial wastes. The government is incurring losses amounting to millions if not billions of rubles. This suggests that it is necessary to set up an organ (possibly an institute with an experimental base), which would specialize in the development and introduction of treatment methods for industrial wastes, which can be found in large quantities in enterprises of various industrial sectors.

If the utilization of certain kinds of waste products is made difficult because of the absence of a treatment method, this does not apply to waste paper. Everyone understands the importance of its collection, there are even enterprises with reliable technology for its treatment. Indeed, there is no problem and its collection and treatment is organized according to a legal regulation of the relations which have been formed in the process. The order of these relations was established by a number of enforceable enactments. Meanwhile, for the time being an insignificant portion of waste paper is being treated. According to data of USSR Gosplan, the plan was to

procure only 2.7 million of the 4 million tons of waste paper which accumulated in our country in 1983. In order that all the waste paper would be collected, its collection and treatment should be organized in the same manner as the collection and treatment of waste products from nonferrous and ferrous metals.

As is known, organizations involved in the procurement of scrap metal are subordinate to the ministries of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy in the USSR. Inasmuch as scrap metal is a raw material for the associations and enterprises of these ministries, the latter are directly interested in its collection to the maximum extent. Waste paper, the collection of which is accomplished by organizations not directly involved with the enterprises which process it, is another matter. It seems that this function should be transferred to the USSR Ministry of the Cellulose and Paper Industry.

Even another aspect of the problem should be examined. Interruptions occur in the supply of materials being produced by the chemical industry because of a shortage of raw materials. At the same time it is possible to make up for this deficit by collecting and treating used products of the chemical industry (cellophane packages, toys, and household articles). At the present time these articles are being hauled to the dumps and are polluting the environment. On the other hand, petroleum and gas, the reserves of which are irreplaceable, are being expended for their manufacture. Therefore, it seems that the collection and treatment of even this kind of waste should be organized. The responsibility for this should be accepted by the enterprises of the chemical industry.

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RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND SUPPLY

JOURNALS PROMOTE ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION OF SUPPLY PROBLEM

Moscow PLANOVVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 2, Feb 84 pp 39-46

[Report on "Round Table" Meeting of the Editorial Offices of PLANOVVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO, KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO, MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKOYE SNBAZHENIYE and SOTSIALISTICHESKIY TRUD: "Current Questions of Strengthening the Supply Discipline"]

[Text] A "round table" meeting was held on 20 December 1983, which discussed the problems of strengthening the supply discipline at the present stage. The discussion was participated in by workers of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosnab, ministries and production associations and by associates of scientific institutions and higher educational institutions.

D. Ukrainskiy, chief of the Improvement of Planning and Economic Stimulation Department of the USSR Gosplan.

The problem of fulfilling contractual commitments is now of important national economic significance. Its solution is linked, first of all, to improving the balance of the national economic plan. Development of the plan is complicated not only by the great number of designations of types of products (25 million). It is necessary to establish economic conditions which would ensure fulfillment of the confirmed plans. First of all, we are faced with solving questions connected with the development of production plans. One of the difficulties consists in the existence of a considerable gap in time between the formation of a supply plan and the beginning of its actual realization. A plan for the next year is compiled in the first half of the current year. The changes that may occur during this time are not always taken into consideration. For example, an enterprise has not completely mastered its capacity, but its production has already been distributed among consumers for the next year. Or capabilities of transportation have not been sufficiently taken into consideration, which later on caused interruptions in the supply of component parts.

Therefore, such a problem constantly exists between suppliers and consumers. One of the ways for solving it could be the development of direct long-term economic relations between them. Currently 80 percent of enterprises have been converted to direct economic relations. However, often in practice this is simply a so-called long-term assignment. The volume of work in establishing and developing direct long-term economic relations is still very great.

It is necessary to raise the role of production recipients in this matter. The stress is laid so far on the work of a supplier, although both partners as participants in the agreement are equal. The consumer should not be a passive partner in the fulfillment of a supply plan. They shift a considerable part of work on organs of the USSR Gossnab. The work of these organs, especially of the territorial ones, also needs improvement. In order to guarantee themselves fulfillment of the supply plan, enterprises-suppliers strive to steer all small supply batches of production through territorial supply organs, which reduces the number of agreements. This problem must also be solved.

V. Nekhoroshkov, deputy director of the Vladimir Chemical Plant.

Our enterprise comes against serious difficulties in fulfilling a supply plan, and they arise very often through no fault of the enterprise. We have many consumers who should be supplied production in small batches, and also divided by quarters. But no provision has been made for supplying such small batches. Containers are allocated only for shipping at least 2 t, and motor vehicles 14 t. Combining supply batches into larger units is not allowed. Fulfillment of such deliveries is probably a direct function of organs of the USSR Gossnab. Even when a consumer wants to haul the cargo by himself, he is not allowed to do so. Attempts have been made to ship production in mixed carloads, but this is not always convenient for a recipient. For example, we dispatch carloads of production addressed to two different cities. In this case, if they arrive at the first address, they do not want to get involved with the second one there. The matters appear to be minor ones, but they do have an effect on fulfillment of contractual commitments.

A. Volkov, professor of the Academy of National Economy.

The problem, which is being discussed today, is of national economic significance. It is directly linked to the entire process of socialist reproduction, and, above all, to the efficiency in utilization of material resources. Complete and on-schedule fulfillment of the supply plan raises it; its violation gives rise to serious negative consequences. Thus, good results were achieved during the years of the current five-year plan in reducing the materials-intensiveness of production. However, the growth of stocks of raw materials and supplies occasionally negates the savings obtained by reducing the materials-intensiveness. The growth of above-norm stocks extends the period in the turnover rate of the capital, and all of this in the final analysis also has an effect on fulfillment of the state plan, including on fulfillment by suppliers of their commitments.

Yu. Shilin, chief of the Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Material-Technical Supply [NIIMS] of the USSR Gossnab.

Strengthening supply discipline in the national economy is directly connected with the quality of planning production and material and technical supply. The organizational and economic conditions, which, in our opinion, are called upon to ensure effectiveness of the measures being adopted on eliminating violations of supply discipline from the economic practice should be laid precisely in the planning mechanism. One of such conditions is the

balance of production and its material and technical support. Studies show that in individual cases up to 70 percent of shortfalls in deliveries by manufacturing enterprises are caused by violation in supply of material resources. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the question of adhering to contractual commitments on supply of production and raising the responsibility in this matter of ministries, departments and enterprises stresses the necessity of raising the level of organization in material and technical supply in the country, studying more deeply the needs in resources and maneuvering them efficiently. In order to solve this question, the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab will have to adopt additional measures aimed at improving planning and the balance of production volumes with material resources and promptly eliminating shortcomings in the development of sectors, which are discovered in the course of plan fulfillment.

It is a question of a practically functioning mechanism of maintaining the current balance of production and supply. Production, being the basic source of material resources, appears as one of their primary consumers, and any production enterprise is simultaneously a supplier and consumer of material resources. Complete provision of consumption in production with resources is the main condition of balance in the process of implementing the production program of enterprises and supply plans.

Since supplies according to agreements must become one of the leading activity indicators of enterprises and supply and marketing organs, in our opinion, the concept of the "supply plan" should be made more specific. The provision now in force with regard to supply of production and technical purpose products testifies to the fact that the supply plan represents a sum of concluded economic agreements and orders of supply and marketing organs accepted for fulfillment. The difference between the volumes of resources allocated by planning organs and the supply plans lead to a lack of selection balance. It cannot be eliminated in the process of plan realization and is a potential cause of violation of the planned supply conditions. In this case, if it is taken into account that material resources in supply plans are allocated for the planned volumes of output of finished products, then the lack of balance leads to an overexpenditure of resources owing to their actually incomplete allocation.

In our opinion there is an urgent need for securing juridically the supply plan for all levels of economic supervision. This will make it possible to create a unified coordinated system of supply plans which are developed by enterprises, sectorial ministries and supply and marketing organizations in coordination with planning organs that distribute material resources. However, such a system should not restrict the economic independence of production links. It is necessary to have a mechanism of economic stimulation of enterprises and supply and marketing organs which would place in direct dependence the level of a supply plan's intensity and the amount of the planned incentive fund. This is a very complicated task, since control of plans in assortment is a labor-consuming process that is based on reliable information links of enterprises and planning and material and technical supply organs. It will be necessary to review their organizational and economic base, which is linked to

the established system of providing consumers with material resources. Nevertheless, strengthening the planned supply discipline by means of control and regulation of provision of production with material resources appears to have good prospects. However, these measures by themselves are still no guarantee of ensuring supply reliability, if the balance of production and supply plans was not achieved during the resources distribution stage.

In our opinion, the methods of planning material and technical support of production require substantial improvement. The many thousands of material balances and plans for distributing individual types of production which are developed by planning organs are dispersed among various organizations and executors. Given the present scale of production and economic relations, they can no longer satisfy the requirements of mutual balance of various material resources in production and consumption.

The lack of balance, caused by absence of intersectorial coordination of plans for material and technical supply of individual types of production, cannot be effectively compensated by maneuvering material resources during the plan realization process, since their redistribution, as a rule, bears a local character without taking the total combination of affected production relations into consideration. Under these conditions the intersectorial coordination serves as an important condition for ensuring the balance of plans, and consequently also for strengthening the supply discipline. The interproduct balance, which makes it possible to coordinate various material balances in a unified plan estimate, is an effective method of intersectorial coordination of plans for production and material and technical supply. Its consumption in production can be taken account of in estimates at the level of an enterprise and the range of production can be determined accordingly.

D. Rakoti, deputy chief of a department of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems [Goskomtrud].

A task is set now to pay bonuses for 100-percent fulfillment of contractual commitments. In this connection it will be necessary to overcome some organizational and production difficulties, which hamper fulfillment of contractual commitments. Everyone wants to receive a guaranteed bonus without being responsible for on-schedule deliveries. For example, railway transportation organizations often refuse to bear responsibility for transporting cargo. They demand that enterprises deliver production on schedule, but sometimes fail to provide cars for loading.

Ferrous metallurgy enterprises, even when fulfilling in tonnage the sales plan by 100 percent, do not ensure achievement of contractual commitments. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy [Minchermet] lays the condition that 50 percent of a bonus be preserved even in such instances.

Correct organization in paying bonuses creates prerequisites for changing the attitude toward the supply indicator. For example, a castings and forgings shop cannot be brought up to the production supply indicator according to agreements, but work should be organized in such a manner so that it would work, first of all, toward fulfilling the agreement--this is a task of the ministries and, above all, of enterprises.

L. Verin, chief specialist of the USSR Gossnab.

For the purpose of ensuring uninterrupted, steady-paced supply of enterprises and strengthening the supply discipline, in our opinion, it is necessary to improve the content of agreements. Checking the work of the Kazakh SSR's Gossnab in fulfilling the supply discipline has shown that in many cases an agreement on direct long-term economic relations and organization of comprehensive supply of consumption is of a formalistic nature. It lacks the demands presented on delivery, rendering technical assistance, technical fitting, finishing, using progressive shipment methods and packing. Therefore, the task of the USSR Gossnab and its workers of contractual-legal service, low-level specialized affiliates, associations and administrations consists in strengthening the role of agreements.

I cannot agree with deputy director of the Vladimir Chemical Plant, who has accused territorial administration organs of failing to fulfill their tasks in organizing the supply of consumers with minimal transit norms of transportation. Here we should not forget the existing normative documents, particularly the provision on delivery of production, in which it is written that production is shipped according to minimal transit norms that are defined by special shipment conditions or an agreement. However, when the matter concerns supply from bases, a minimal transit norm is set. It may also be a container.

How to solve this complex supply problem correctly--based on the location of a consumer or a supplier--is a difficult question. The economic interest of both the supplier and consumer is involved here. From our point of view, it is expedient to carry out such deliveries through the main territorial administration, from bases where a consumer is located.

Consideration of a problem such as the correlation of a plan and an agreement appears to be irregular. In the provision on deliveries in 1981 and in recommendations and proposals it is written correctly that a plan forms the basis, and if an agreement does not correspond to the plan, then it is invalid. Views were expressed that a consumer is interested in a specified plan. But it is not always convenient for a supplier when this contractual form occurs by means of presenting an order for execution.

We believe, even in the event a specified plan is issued, that possibilities remain for spelling out the interquarterly delivery periods, methods of shipment, settlements procedure and requirements as regards quality and acceptance. In checking fulfillment of the delivery plan according to agreements, which is determined by definite periods, it was discovered that instead of shipping production to a priority consumer, shipments are made, first of all, to enterprises of one's own system.

V. Karmanskiy, chief of the Material and Technical Supply Administration of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry [Minkhimprom].

The question of striking a balance in the plans for production and material and technical supply is important. But it is not always ensured

in practice. For example, we plan commissioning new capacities and include production in a plan. The capacities are not commissioned on schedule, the plan is revised and we have to reduce the funds which were already allocated to enterprises. Therefore, a director of an enterprise has no confidence that he is guaranteed as regards provision of material resources. Apparently, it is necessary to rid ourselves of this type of organization in planning.

The question as to should a supply plan be equal to a production plan can be examined in the following aspect: a supply plan should be lower than a production plan and be realized as a reserve to satisfy additional requirements of the national economy in the course of a year. No one takes a marketing plan that is higher or equal to the production task. The task for production is always higher than that for supply, and organs of the USSR Gosplan must work on additional marketing. This will be the reserve which is necessary, that we simply shift from one pocket into another to satisfy additional requirements of the national economy.

Often through our actions we hinder an enterprise in fulfilling its supply plan promptly. A supplier-plant receives an order 45 days before the beginning of shipment. A year begins, but there is no assignment plan in full volume. Corrections by the USSR Gosplan follow. This is the greatest defect. Another example. The USSR Gosplan gives out funds, and the USSR Gosplan divides them by quarters. The first quarter turns out to be lower than the requirements. In this case the periods are also not precisely maintained, the assignment plan is constantly changed.

Improved quality of work of marketing organs and of the ministry's material and technical supply somewhat eases the work of enterprises. However, we cannot resign ourselves to those shortcomings which remain in the system of planning production and material and technical supply of enterprises.

Question: What measures are being adopted by the Ministry of the Chemical Industry itself to improve a production plan and fulfillment of a supply plan?

Answer: Everything depends on the level of a production plan's balance. The ministry has adopted a decision to establish conditions which will guarantee fulfillment of a supply plan and of a production plan as well.

Question: How many corrections do you make in your production plan?

Answer: Unfortunately, many, but 99 percent of them are coordinated. The reasons for corrections are varied.

G. Zhuk, chief of the Finance Administration of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry [Minneftekhimprom].

The struggle for fulfillment of supply plans has led to a substantial increase in the reserves of finished output. Directors of individual enterprises, which fulfill a plan by 100 percent, consider that a plan is not fulfilled

unless a month's supply of very scarce products is stockpiled. Therefore, the plants which were able to stockpile supplies solve their plan fulfillment questions relatively well.

The second problem--strict regulation of supply. An enterprise may not sell excess materials. On the one hand a plan is not fulfilled owing to lack of necessary production, and on the other hand production may be marketed only through the USSR Gosplan. Let me cite production of woolen cloth as an example. Woolen fabric for footwear was planned, which is not in demand. Our request to discontinue supplying the woolen fabric was denied, and it still lies around as dead stock. In our opinion, balancing a plan in all positions for an enterprise is hardly realistic. Nevertheless, it is necessary to find dynamic forms for fulfilling a supply plan by 100 percent.

A. Balayan, arbiter of the USSR State Board of Arbitration [Gosarbitrazh].

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Serious Shortcomings in Adhering to Contractual Commitments on Supplying Products and Raising Responsibility of Ministries, Departments and Enterprises in This Matter" lists the Ministry of the Chemical Industry among ministries and departments where not everything is well with fulfillment of the supply plan. During the first half of the year, the USSR State Board of Arbitration has examined nearly 350 cases in connection with failure by enterprises of the sector to meet their supply commitments and exacted nearly R18 million from violators.

This fact testifies that an economic agreement has not become a basic instrument yet which regulates the interrelations of chemical industry enterprises with suppliers. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and its juridical service must ponder the developed situation and adopt measures aimed at elimination of such shortcomings.

V. Parasochka, chief of a sector of the Finance Scientific Research Institute [NIFI].

The data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration [TsSU] for 1982 shows that practically all industrial ministries failed to fulfill the plan for marketing production with regard to deliveries, that is in kind. Shortfalls in deliveries amounted to R17.2 billion. At the same time, the plan for the volume of marketed production in value was overfulfilled by almost all ministries. In 1982, overfulfillment of the plan for the volume of production marketing by sectors of the industry amounted to 0.6 percent--basically through the output and supply of products which were not ordered by consumer and not needed by the national economy.

The existing procedure for ministries establishing a certain privilege (that is, a percentage of falling short of fulfillment of contractual commitments) for supplier-enterprises does not contribute to strengthening the supply discipline. Enterprises which failed to supply production within certain limits (up to 2-3 percent of the overall value of supply) are not deprived of the bonus completely, its amount is only reduced. Establishment of such a privilege is

connected with the fact that an enterprise is not always the only one to blame for violation of contractual commitments. But this measure allows it to avoid responsibility even in cases when failures have occurred directly due to its fault. In our opinion, as of 1984 it is possible to take away the aforementioned privileges from some industrial ministries which have reached fulfillment of the plan for marketing production with regard to deliveries over 98.0 percent. Such ministries include: the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry [Minnefteprom] (99.5 percent), the Ministry of the Gas Industry [Mingazprom] (99.0 percent), the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy [Mintsvetmet SSSR] (98.5 percent), the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems [Minpribor] (99.1 percent), the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry [Minpishcheprom SSSR] (98.2 percent) and other ministries. Beginning in 1985, it is expedient to provide for complete fulfillment of contractual commitments in all ministries, for which it is necessary to have appropriate conditions, including incentives for enterprises and associations. Fulfillment of production supply commitments is stimulated by a funds formation system. Thus, when the volume of marketing for supply of production is fulfilled 100 percent, the material incentive fund is increased by 10 percent. It was assumed that this measure will substantially interest collectives of enterprises in fulfilling contractual commitments. However, in practice enterprises which fulfilled their supply plans fully have not always increased incentive funds to 10 percent, since the sources for increasing them are reserves (centralized funds) of ministries (industrial associations) and above-plan profits of enterprises when there are insufficient reserves. The first source--the reserves fund of a ministry--in many cases does not exceed 8-10 percent of the overall sum of funds in a ministry and, as a rule, is used for other, more important directions for a ministry. There is no provision for stimulating supply in its distribution. Therefore, enterprises are not sure if funds from the reserves will be allocated to them. The second source--one's own above-plan profits--is also unreliable for the majority of enterprises, since it is possible that an enterprise may not have above-plan profits or their amount will not ensure the requirement in increasing funds.

Enterprises, which realized the supply plan, must have a realistic volume for increasing incentive funds that is provided for in a planned order. If a plan is fully fulfilled, the planned sum of funds must be taken as a basis in actual calculation of funds. The amount of funds must be reduced by 10 percent when the plan is not fulfilled. This measure will make it possible to substantially raise incentive in fulfilling contractual commitments.

A. Kostyurin, chief of the Juridical Department of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

Justifiable criticism was expressed against the USSR Gosplan with regard to the fact that it does not wish to change the provision on deliveries, in which it is written that a change in an order is an exceptional measure. However, when this exceptional measure is applied every time, then it becomes a rule and leads to the weakening of contractual relations.

At present an increasingly greater significance is being attached to the independence of enterprises. It seems to me that the time has come to complete

conversion of enterprises to full cost accounting, and then to confirm that the fines exacted by the USSR State Board of Arbitration should be reflected on the incentive fund of enterprises.

Often new proposals are submitted on improving fulfillment of supply plans without taking into consideration the fact that a number of normative documents are already in force and must be simply fulfilled. There is a provision on deliveries. It must be strictly adhered to.

Question: Is there some organ in operation in the system of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the All-Union Industrial Association [VPO] which controls fulfillment of contractual commitments?

Answer: According to an order of the ministry, control must be implemented by the supply administration and the juridical department. However, it is not the control that we desire to have. A check by the ministry's committee of people's control has revealed deviations in fulfilling the economic agreement of the All-Union Chlorine Industry Association [Soyuzkhlor]; the guilty persons were punished.

Question: From the juridical point of view, do special conditions for the supply of chemical production fully correspond to the developed situation?

Answer: Special condition for supply have certain errors, which must be eliminated. We are now working on this question.

V. Il'in, chief of a subdepartment of the USSR Gosplan.

Accounting data by 1 December 1983 testifies that the situation with supply has improved considerably compared with last year. Currently 55 percent of enterprises are fulfilling deliveries by 100 percent, for the most part those that have a small products list. Ensuring fulfillment of contractual commitments is considerably more difficult at enterprises where a products list consists of thousands of items.

The volume of marketed production is the most important indicator in appraising the activity of enterprises. However, it does not coincide with the supply volume. There are differences here. It sometimes happens that the volume indicator of marketing is increasing, but the needed production is not supplied to consumers. The production program is built on the basis of long-term orders-agreements. Five ministries will now operate under conditions of an economic experiment. It provides for the most correct directions in ensuring fulfillment of a supply plan.

Much was said here about transportation, particularly about railway transportation. Appraisal of its work is conducted according to the plan for delivery to every consignor. The ministry compiles a transportation plan for a quarter; then the quantity of transported cargo is made more precise and cars are distributed by enterprises. As yet great responsibility is placed here on industrial enterprises and a lesser one on transportation organizations and enterprises. Experience proves that responsibility must be mutual.

G. Kulagina, chief of a department of the Chemical and Industrial Rubber Production Main Administration [Soyuzglavkhim].

We have a positive experience in compiling a balance and believe that it should be expanded, and that ministries which consume and produce given production should be drawn into this work.

The Chemical and Industrial Rubber Production Main Administration organizes a plan for deliveries under difficult conditions. It should have all planning documents from ministries by 1 August, but does not have them in practice. For normal interaction of supplier-enterprises and consumer-enterprises it is necessary that we have a distribution plan not later than 1 August.

A check of concluded agreements, for example, in the Kazakh SSR has revealed their positive aspect. However, they undergo substantial changes, since they were not built on a planned basis. Therefore, it was correctly emphasized here that an agreement should be built with consideration of a production plan.

However, the quality of a production plan has an effect upon fulfillment of deliveries. In 1982, 167 corrections were made in the system of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry [Minelektrotekhprom], half of them not coordinated with the Chemical and Industrial Rubber Production Main Administration. The ministry makes changes until the end of a year. But we cannot correct a delivery plan, and this has a negative effect on fulfillment of contractual commitments. The basic document for deliveries is an account that reflects fulfillment of deliveries in kind. It seems that it is necessary to strengthen the accounting discipline of supply of enterprises.

In conclusion the meeting participants expressed an opinion that the discussion of vital problems will serve revelation of reasons which have a negative effect on fulfillment of contractual commitments on supply and will promote strengthening of contractual discipline.

The editorial offices of the journals expect that interested ministries and departments will express their attitude toward the questions raised at the "round table," and hope to continue their further discussion.

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CSO: 1820/103

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UZBEK GOSPLAN OFFICIAL REVIEWS REPUBLIC'S PROGRESS

Tashkent EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN' in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 2-9

/Article by K. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosplan: "Uzbekistan on the Eve of Its Anniversary"

/Text/ Uzbek SSR workers have entered the year of the 60th anniversary of the republic and of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. By good tradition this big holiday for us will be marked by new advances in the cause of development of the economy, science and culture and in the cause of implementation of the vast undertakings of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, in whose realization Soviet Uzbekistan also takes the most active and direct part.

The workers' creative enthusiasm brought about by the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as last year's results, which have intensified positive tendencies and outlined the new goals in the republic's economic development that we are to overcome during the anniversary year, make it possible to assert this.

Working Uzbekistan faces considerable tasks. They were clearly formulated by Comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev in his report at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, which discussed the results of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the draft of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1984.

The draft plan worked out with due regard for the decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the republic's Council of Ministers on problems of national economic development, the results of work during the past period of the five-year plan and the proposals by ministries, departments and executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies is based on the powerful economic potential created in Uzbekistan owing to the vast help and concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the daily organizational and political work of party, Soviet, public and economic organizations in the republic.

The Uzbek SSR has completed the core year of the five-year plan in the prime of its creative powers, marking it with great achievements in the realization of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

With a sense of deep satisfaction and pride it can be stated that, as a result of the selfless labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, plans for the development of industrial production, output and sale of most types of products, procurements of agricultural products, development of transport and communication and rise in the people's well-being have been fulfilled and overfulfilled under the guidance of party organizations.

The volume of the gross national product and national income in relation to the previous year has increased by 5 percent. The predominant part of the national income--up to 80 percent--is assigned for the accomplishment of the main task: rise in the population's well-being.

As compared with 1982, the volume of industrial output increased by 5.1 percent with a plan of 4 percent. At the same time, the increase in the production of means of production (group A) comprised 4.4 percent and of consumer goods (group B), 7.1 percent.

Planned assignments for the output of electric power, extraction of coal and gas and production of steel, ferrous rolled metal products and a number of key machine building and light and food industry articles were overfulfilled. As compared with the preceding year, the output of consumer goods (in retail prices) increased by 600 million rubles.

Perceptible shifts in the cause of increase in production efficiency were ensured. The rates of growth of labor productivity in basic national economic sectors--industry, construction and public transport--are higher than they were in 1982. Profit rose and the maximum level of material expenditures declined. Measures for a fuller loading of production capacities, reduction in equipment downtime, improvement in production technology, increase in the shift coefficient and improvement in the training and utilization of labor resources were realized successfully.

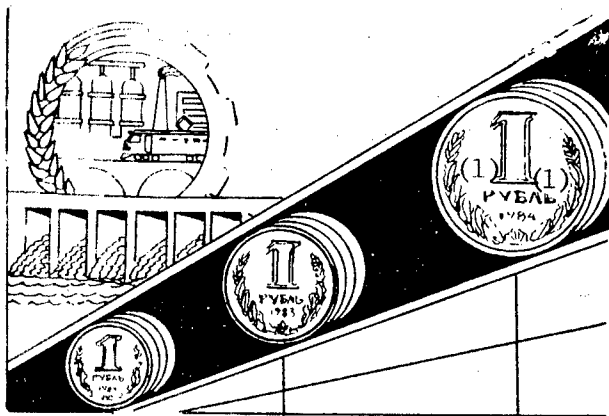
A great deal was done for the further improvement in national economic management. New production associations were established. Their number was brought up to 188, including 101 in industry. A total of 16 automated management systems and 50 modern computers were put into operation.

In accordance with the aims of the 26th CPSU Congress a set of measures for improvement in the quality and renovation of industrial output was implemented. In 1 year more than 1,000 types of articles received the state Badge of Quality.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, overcoming the consequences of extremely unfavorable weather conditions, grew a good harvest of agricultural crops and ensured the further growth of crop and livestock output.

In the complex situation cotton growers produced and sold more than 5.93 million tons of raw cotton to the state. For the first time in the history of the republic's cotton growing about 600,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton were produced, the plan being overfulfilled almost 1.5-fold.

Gross National Product
(in billion rubles)



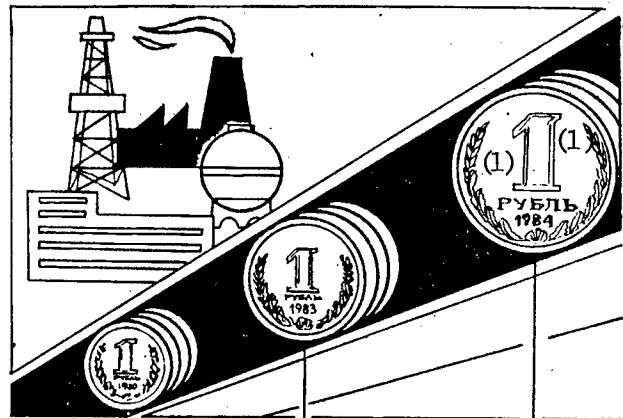
1983 (plan)

38.8

1984 (plan) 1983 (plan)

40.9 18.5

Produced National Income
(in billion rubles)



1984 (plan)

19.5

Key:

1. Ruble

Key:

1. Ruble

The republic's grain growers grew and gathered 3.341 million tons of grain, including 553,000 tons of rice and 1.9 million tons of corn. Plans for state purchases of grain, vegetable and melon crops, fruits, grapes and potatoes were overfulfilled. Silkworm breeders achieved a remarkable success. For the first time they delivered 32,700 tons of cocoons, or 115.1 percent of the annual plan, to the state. Procurements of livestock products increased considerably as compared with the preceding year and plans for procurements of meat, milk, wool and karakul were fulfilled.

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses have entered the livestock wintering period in an organized manner. Measures to ensure the preservation of stock and to maintain its high productivity are taken everywhere.

The assignment for the delivery of agricultural output to the all-Union stock was fulfilled 120 percent and 1.125 million tons of vegetables, melon crops, fruits and grapes were shipped to workers in fraternal Union republics.

A vast construction program was carried out in 1983. The volume of capital investments increased by 4.4 percent as compared with the preceding year, totaling 6.16 million rubles, and the commissioning of fixed capital rose by 9 percent.

The planned assignments of the 3rd year of the five-year plan for freight and passenger hauls by all types of transport facilities, the volume of communication output and the commissioning of new telephone stations were overfulfilled.

The program for a rise in the people's well-being is realized systematically. The monetary income of the republic's population annually increased by 6.7 percent, the retail trade turnover, by 5.8 percent and the volume of sales domestic services, by 10 percent.

The successful work in 1983 decisively contributed to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of 3 years of the 5-year period in the key indicators of the republic's economic and social development. The gross national product increased by 14.7 percent, as compared to 13.5 percent according to the calculations for the five-year plan, and the produced national income, by 15.5 percent instead of 13.9. The total volume of industrial output increased by 15.2 percent and of gross agricultural output, by 12.6 percent, which was higher than the planned assignments of the first 3 years of the five-year plan respectively.

In 3 years 18 billion rubles have been invested in the development of the republic's national economy, which exceeds the plan's assignments by 9.1 percent. Fixed capital worth 17.1 billion rubles has been commissioned and now it is estimated at 70 billion. A total of 120 large industrial facilities have been built and the area of irrigated land has expanded by 270,000 hectares.

The social program of the five-year plan is implemented successfully. Public consumption funds have increased by 18.3 percent and real per-capita income, by 7.7 percent. The rates of development of trade turnover and of the volume of domestic services are high. From the beginning of the five-year plan workers have received 303,000 well-planned apartments, many schools, hospitals, clubs and other projects for social-cultural and domestic purposes.

At the same time, it should be noted that the results attained do not yet fully meet party and government requirements for an increase in production efficiency and the maximum utilization of potentials at all the sections of communist construction.

At the present stage the general strengthening of state planning, contractual and performance discipline in the light of the decisions of the June and December (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the directives of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is of fundamental importance. The speech by Comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan also drew special attention to the need for the strictest observance of planning discipline as a mandatory condition for further economic development.

Unfortunately, individual ministries and departments still tolerate cases of nonfulfillment of state plans. Last year 61 industrial enterprises failed to deliver output worth 136 million rubles. There are especially many lagging production collectives in the system of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry and the State Committee for the Fish Industry, in nonferrous metallurgy and in some other sectors.

With the significant improvements in the matter of utilization of production capacities in some sectors the situation is improving slowly. Capacities for steel smelting and for the production of phosphate fertilizers, electrical engineering equipment, some types of building materials, cotton yarn and fabrics, carpets and carpet articles are not in full operation. The schedules of mastering new capacities in chemical and light industries have not been met.

Some ministries and departments tolerate the underfulfillment of assignments for output based on the established products list in accordance with the concluded delivery contracts. At the same time, principal attention is paid here to the fulfillment of the general sales volume. This applies primarily to the enterprises of the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Light Industry, as well as of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. Such a practice complicates production processes and leads to a disruption in the plans of allied enterprises and to interruptions in the population's provision with goods.

Despite the repeated directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the republic's government all the possibilities for an acceleration of the rates of growth of labor productivity as the main prerequisite for an increase in production efficiency are not yet utilized everywhere. There are many lagging enterprises in the system of the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building. Industrial enterprises in Syr-Darya, Khorezm and Kashka-Darya oblasts have lowered the rates of labor productivity growth as compared to last year.

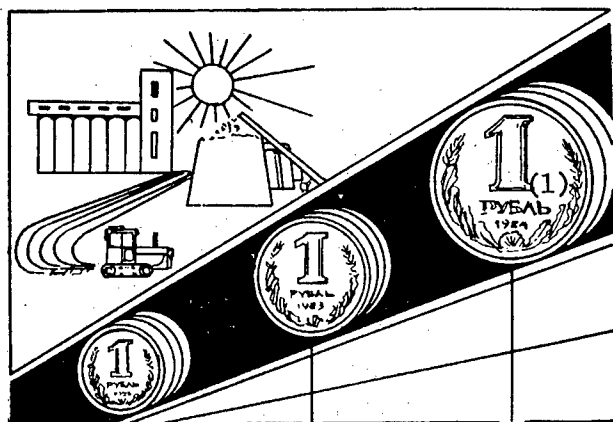
Proper attention to problems of a dynamic renovation of the assortment and improvement in the quality of output of enterprises is not paid everywhere. Enterprises have not ensured the fulfillment of the plan for output in the superior quality category.

Along with significant achievements certain shortcomings also exist in agriculture. While, on the whole, plans for procurements of all types of livestock products have been overfulfilled, a considerable number of farms are indebted to the state in the sale of meat, milk and eggs. The lag of a number of subdivisions of the Uzbek Poultry Raising Industry Association is especially disturbing. Despite the vast help expressed in the allocation of vast capital investments and other resources to this association, year after year the plans for the production and procurement of meat and eggs are underfulfilled and production costs grow.

The Main Central Asian Administration for Sovkhoz Construction and the Ministry of Agriculture lag behind in putting new irrigated land into use. Shortcomings in an overall reorganization of irrigation systems and an efficient utilization of water resources still persist in a number of oblasts and rayons.

Big potentials for further intensification in farming and animal husbandry exist on farms in the new land irrigation and development zone.

Gross Agricultural Output
(in million rubles)



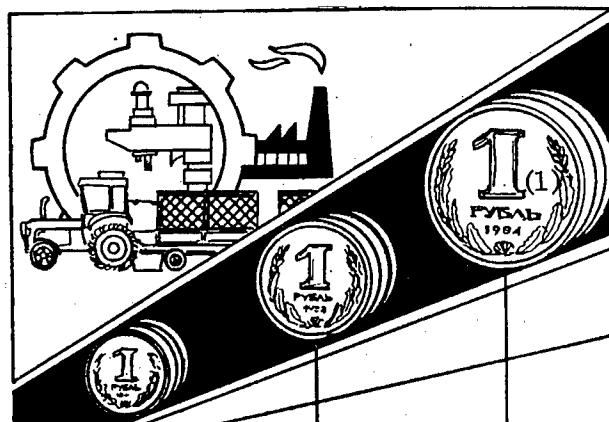
1983 (plan)

7254

Key:

1. Ruble

Volume of Industrial Production
(in million rubles)



1984 (plan) 1983 (plan)

7537 20068

Key:

1. Ruble

1984 (plan)

21377

The further increase in the efficiency of capital construction remains one of the most important tasks. Through the fault of some ministries and departments the annual plan for the commissioning of fixed capital has remained underfulfilled. The lag with the projects of the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Fertilizers and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and in light and local industries is especially significant. The plans for the construction of projects for social, cultural and domestic purposes in the Karakalpak ASSR, Surkhan-Darya, Kashka-Darya and Samarkand oblasts and the city of Tashkent are not fulfilled.

There are serious shortcomings in the operation of railroad transport. Owing to disturbances in the organization of maintenance work, the idle time of the rolling stock is still considerable, which creates difficulties with the material and technical provision of the republic's national economy.

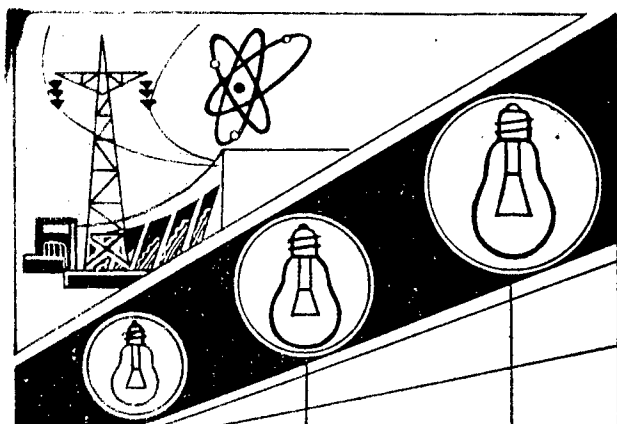
There are considerable unutilized potentials at motor transport, communication, trade and domestic service enterprises.

In the light of the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan directors of ministries and departments and soviets of people's deputies must concentrate their efforts on the elimination of shortcomings and the maximum utilization of internal resources by every labor collective.

The state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1984 contains a set of measures aimed at the further systematic realization of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the current five-year plan, primarily at the strengthening of the material and technical base of the republic's national economy and rise in the population's standard of living.

Output of Electric Power
(in million kWh)

Production of Mineral Fertilizers
(in thousand tons of standard units)

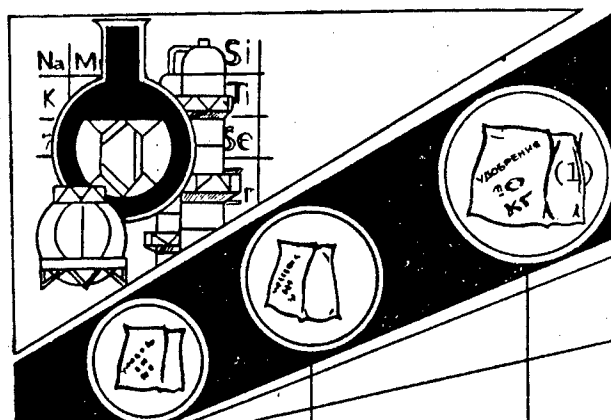


1983 (plan)

42118

1984 (plan)

45282



1983 (plan)

7437.0

1984 (plan)

7403.4

Key:

1. Fertilizers, kg

The plan's indicators are aimed at the consolidation and development of what has been attained in 3 years and envisage the following:

further steady growth of the economy, improvement in the structure of public production and outstripping development of basic sectors ensuring scientific and technical progress in the entire national economy;

increase in the efficiency of public production on the basis of its all-around intensification;

development of all the sectors of the agroindustrial complex, intensification of the role of the republic as the country's principal cotton base and maximum approximation to the assignments of the Food Program;

increase in the production of consumer goods with an improvement in their quality and expansion of their assortment and provision of a balance of the population's monetary income and expenditure with the volume of retail trade turnover, production of consumer goods and growth of the volume of services;

accelerated construction of housing, development of public education, culture and public health and solution of other social problems;

increase in the effectiveness of capital investments and their provision with the capacities of contracting organizations and with material, labor and financial resources;

efficient utilization of raw and basic material, fuel-power and other resources and intensification of the policy of economy in production and the service sphere.

During the plan preparation it has been taken into account that in 1984 the republic's average annual population will be increased by 3 percent, totaling 17.8 million. Labor resources will increase respectively.

The gross national product will increase by 4.3 percent and the produced national income, by 4.7 percent. Such a rise in these generalizing economic indicators ensures the outstripping of the goals determined by the five-year plan for 1984.

The volume of industrial output is to be increased by 5.4 percent. At the same time, the production of means of production (group A) is to be increased by 5.2 percent and of consumer goods (group B), by 5.9 percent. The outstripping growth of group B corresponds to the aims of the 26th CPSU Congress on an accelerated rise in the people's well-being.

The tendency toward an accelerated growth of all national economic sectors, primarily through a better utilization of the created production capacities, a tendency formed in recent years, will be developed further. Labor productivity in industry will increase by 3.3 percent and in construction and agriculture, by 3.4 percent. Through this factor 80 percent of the increase in output at existing enterprises is to be obtained in industry and the entire increase in construction and installation work, in construction. The plan sets high assignments for the development of science and technology, whose realization will contribute to a rise in the technical level of production, decrease in the cost and improvement in the quality of output and saving of labor and material and technical resources.

On the basis of economic development and increase in the efficiency of public production a systematic implementation of measures for an improvement in the population's well-being is envisaged.

The planned growth of industrial production is ensured basically through intensive factors. This includes an improvement in the utilization of existing and newly commissioned capacities and the introduction of new equipment, advanced technology and brigade forms of labor organization and remuneration. A total of 87 percent of the entire increase in output will be obtained through organizational-technical measures and the expansion, reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises and only 13 percent, through the establishment of new production facilities.

As during past years high rates of growth are envisaged for sectors determining technical progress and an overall development of the national economy, that is, ferrous metallurgy, machine building, electric power engineering and the chemical and petrochemical industry.

The furniture and woodworking industry and light, local, milling-hulling, fruit-vegetable and fish sectors are to be developed in an accelerated manner, which will make it possible to raise the level of overall nature of the national economy and to strengthen the base for the further expansion of the production of consumer goods.

The development of individual sectors of industry is characterized by the following indicators.

For the purpose of meeting the growing needs of the national economy and the population for fuel and electric power in the plan paramount attention is paid to the fuel and power complex. The output of electric power will total 45.3 billion kWh, which is 5.9 percent more than envisaged by the 1983 plan. The output of coal, petroleum and natural gas determined by the plan will be also increased.

The first power units will be put into operation at the Novo-Angrenskaya GRES /State Regional Electric Power Station/ and the Mubarekskaya TETs /Heat and Electric Power Station/, the construction of the fifth stage of the Takhia-tashskaya GRES will begin and work on the reconstruction of the Angren Coal Mine and on the expansion of gas processing capacities will continue. The commissioning of new electric transmission lines and petroleum and gas pipes is envisaged.

The rates of growth in ferrous metallurgy are determined at 13.6 percent. Steel smelting and the output of rolled metal products will increase. The production of enamel steel ware will rise by 14.6 percent. Its output will total 47.9 million rubles, which is 3.2 million rubles more than the assignment of the five-year plan.

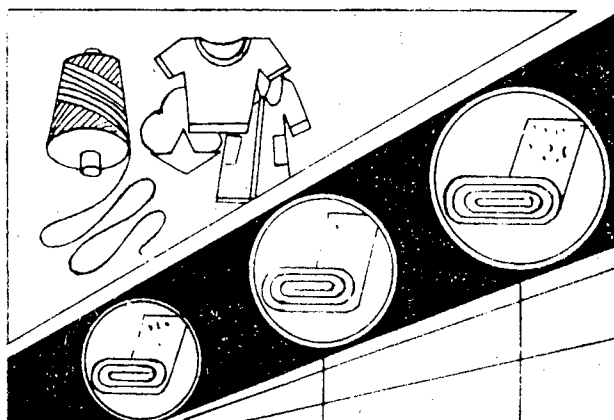
At the Uzbek Metallurgical Plant the commissioning of a continuous billet casting machine is envisaged and the construction of a medium- and light-section rolling mill will begin. A new scrap processing shop of a capacity of 50,000 tons will be put into operation in Nukus.

In nonferrous metallurgy the production of zinc, molybdenum, hard alloys and sulfuric acid will rise significantly and the extraction of copper ore and the output of copper wire rod will increase. The commissioning of new capacities for the extraction and processing of nonferrous metal ores at the Al-malyk Mining and Smelting Combine is planned.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry the annual growth will comprise 6.2 percent. The output of mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent of nutrients) will be increased by 4 percent as compared with the assignment of the five-year plan, reaching 1.47 million tons. The production of synthetic resins, plastics, fibers, threads, plant protection agents, polymer pipes and other products will rise. It is planned to complete the work on the reconstruction of the Namangan Chemical Plant and on the expansion of the capacities of the Dzhizak Plastic Plant.

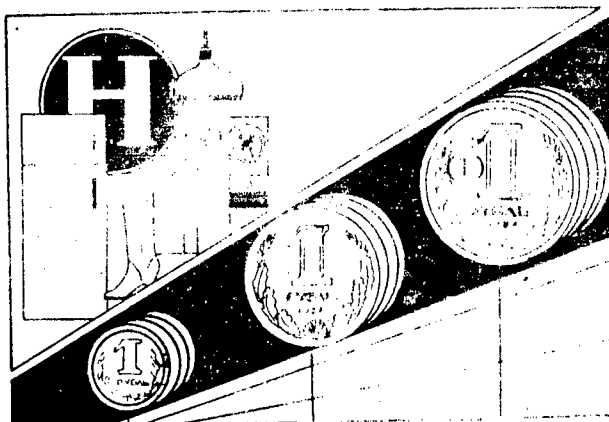
In the plan much attention is paid to the development of a key industrial sector--machine building and metalworking--where production will increase by 7.1 percent as compared to the 1983 level. The plan envisages a significant increase in the output of tractors--1,400 units--of agricultural equipment--worth 5.7 million rubles--of industrial equipment for cotton cleaning plants--worth 3.4 million rubles--and of power transformers, excavators and a number of other articles.

Production of Cotton Fabrics
(in million square meters)



1983 (plan)
262.07

Production of Consumer Goods (Group B)
(in wholesale prices as of 1 Jan 82,
in million rubles)



1984 (plan) 1983 (plan)
332.3 5171.1

1984 (plan)
5526.5

Key:
1. Ruble

Problems of increase in the output of consumer goods are worked out in the plan with special attention. The production of consumer goods (group B) is planned with an excess over the assignment of the five-year plan and will total 9.4 billion rubles. In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures to Improve the Population's Provision With Consumer Goods in 1983-1985" in sectors and enterprises producing goods for the people provision is made for a fuller utilization of capacities and raw and basic material resources, an extensive use of local sources of raw materials and production waste and an improvement in the quality and an expansion of the assortment of goods.

High rates of growth are envisaged in light industry. The increase in production (without cotton cleaning) will comprise 4.8 percent and reach 4.5 billion rubles. At the same time, the output of cotton fabrics will be increased by 24.6 percent, of knitted underwear, by 8.9 percent, of hosiery, by 9.9 percent and of sewn output, by 7.2 percent. The production of goods with the Badge of Quality will be brought up to 22 percent of their total volume as compared with 16 in 1983.

A total of 12 affiliates of textile combines and the first start-up complex for finishing production at the Bukhara Textile Combine are to be put into operation in 1984. The construction of second stages of textile and cotton combines will begin in Turtkul, Mangit, Gizhduvan and Dzharkurgan, of five sewing and knitwear factors in Andizhan and Namangan oblasts and of new affiliates in Alat, Gorsk, Karakul and Toytepa.

Local industry, whose gross output will increase by 5 percent, occupies an important place in the production of consumer goods. About 9 percent of the total output is to be certified with the Badge of Quality. The output of ceramic art products will increase by 15.3 percent, of furniture, by 11.8 percent, of articles for cultural-general purposes and household use, by 8.2 percent and of output from local raw materials and industrial waste, by 8.5 percent.

The Andizhan Sewing-Haberdashery Factory and art ceramic plants in Rishtan and Chimbay will be put into operation.

The further development of the furniture and woodworking industry is envisaged through the maximum utilization of existing capacities and the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises. The volume of output in the sector will increase by 7.6 percent.

In accordance with the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee provision is made for an accelerated development of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Planned indicators ensure the attainment of high and stable end results in plant growing and animal husbandry for the purpose of fulfillment of the assignments of the Food Program and a fuller satisfaction of the needs of industry for agricultural raw materials.

The growth of gross agricultural output as a whole will comprise 3.9 percent, including in the food complex, 6.6 percent. This will make it possible, while retaining and strengthening the all-Union specialization of Uzbekistan as the country's main cotton base, to increase the production of food products in an accelerated manner.

The production and procurement of raw cotton are envisaged in the volume of 5.965 million tons, that is, 35,000 tons more than the 1983 plan, including 430,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton.

The production of grain will rise by 4.9 percent as compared to last year's plan, basically at the expense of its most valuable types--rice and corn. The total growth of vegetable and melon output, potatoes, fruits and grapes will amount to 315,000 tons or 5.6 percent.

An acceleration of the advance of animal husbandry and an increase in the production of meat, milk and eggs determined by the Food Program are some of the most responsible tasks of the 4th year of the five-year plan. A total of 66 specialized livestock breeding farms have been established in the republic in the last 2 years. The draft plan envisages the construction in 1984 of specialized, new enterprises, that is, poultry farms of meat specialization for 12.4 million head and of egg specialization for 250,000 laying hens and complexes for cattle raising for 5,000 head.

The planned growth of the production of food products will make it possible to improve the average per-capita indicators of their consumption and to increase the delivery of fruit and vegetable output to the all-Union stock, including of vegetables, fruits and grapes, by 10 to 13 percent.

Intensification of agricultural production ensures the further growth of state purchases, which will total (in thousand tons): grain, only 1,100,000, including rice, 450; ambary, 320; tobacco, 32; vegetables and potatoes, 1,852,000; melon crops, 625; fruits and grapes, 875; silk cocoons, 30; live-stock and poultry, 320; milk, 900; wool (in pure fiber), 16.5; eggs, 1,150 million; karakul, 2,100,000.

The further significant strengthening of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhoses is envisaged. About 100,000 hectares of new irrigated land will be put into use, 80,000 hectares will be improved through reclamation and 70,000 hectares of old-arable land will be leveled fundamentally. In 1984 the republic's farms will receive 15,900 tractors of all brands, 8,000 trucks, a great deal of other equipment and more than 1 million tons of mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent of nutrients).

In full accordance with the growth of agricultural output the development of sectors engaged in its processing, storage and transportation is envisaged.

In the republic's Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry an especially significant growth is envisaged for the output of canned fruits and vegetables, that is, 22 million standard cans more than according to the 1983 plan and 12.2 percent more wine stock. Commodity output throughout the ministry as a whole will increase by 4.3 percent.

The output of diverse products will increase considerably in other sectors of the food industry. The production of vegetable oil will rise by 8.6 percent, of meat products, by 7.4 percent and of fish products, by 9.2 percent. The production of bread and bread and flour products, nonalcoholic beverages, beer and tea will increase. The output of prepackaged food products will be developed further.

The volume of gross production in the hulling-milling and mixed feed industry will annually increase by 3 percent.

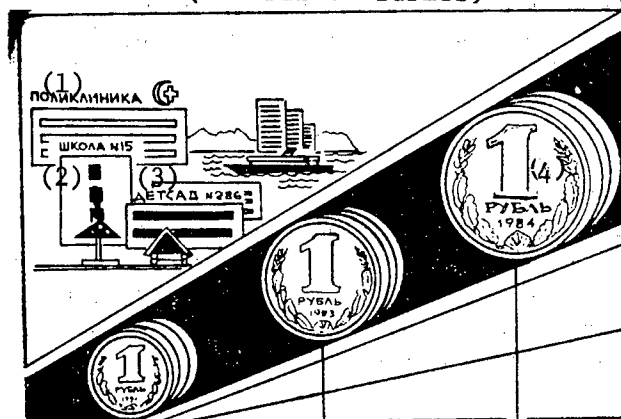
In the plan much attention is paid to the further development of the cotton cleaning industry and to the strengthening of the material base of the sector's enterprises. A total of 1,844,000 tons of cotton fiber and 34,000 tons of ambary fiber are to be produced.

A new cotton cleaning plant, three procurement centers, 45 drying and cleaning shops and 150 warehouses will be put into operation.

The total volume of freight hauls by all types of transport facilities will annually increase by 3.2 percent. The network of hard-surface motor roads will be expanded, a number of railway sections will be reconstructed and the construction of runways at the republic's airports will continue.

The capacity of city telephone stations will increase by 57,000 numbers and of rural telephone stations, by 25,000. The volume of communication output will rise by 4.6 percent, totaling 251 million rubles.

Public Consumption Funds
(in million rubles)



1983 (plan)

5820

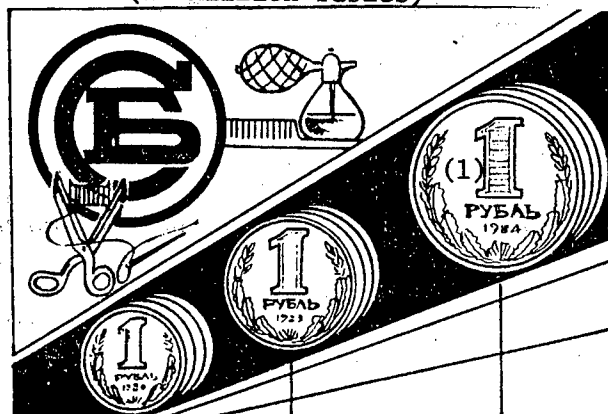
Key:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Polyclinic; | 2. School |
| 3. Kindergarten | 4. Ruble |

1984 (plan)

6245

Volume of Sales of Domestic Services
(in million rubles)



1983 (plan)

387.8

Key:

- | |
|----------|
| 1. Ruble |
|----------|

1984 (plan)

455.0

An acceleration of the rates of economic development and an increase in the efficiency of public production are determined in large measure by an efficient utilization of capital investments. With due regard for this the plan envisages a vast capital construction program.

Capital investments from all the sources of financing on the republic's territory are estimated at 6.35 billion rubles, including construction and installation work, at 5.282 billion rubles, which is higher than last year's plan.

The volume of funds allocated for the development of the fuel industry will increase 1.6-fold, of electric power engineering, by 74 percent, of machine building, by 23 percent, of the cotton cleaning industry, by 20 percent and of the chemical industry, by 14 percent. A total of 206 million rubles will be invested in the development of light industry.

A total of 2.455 billion rubles are to be invested in agricultural production for the entire set of operations. Furthermore, from kolkhoz funds 347 million rubles will be assigned for construction.

A total of 79 percent of the capital investments are concentrated on carry-over construction projects and 71 percent of the total limit for construction is assigned for start-up complexes and projects.

A total of 600 million rubles, that is, 16 percent more than envisaged by the five-year plan, will be invested in the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises of Union-republic and republic subordination. At the same time, their share in the total volume of production construction will increase to 31 percent as compared to 27 percent according to the assignment of the five-year plan.

The number of construction projects for production purposes is to be decreased by 19 percent. Plans are made to reduce incomplete construction to 56 percent at the end of 1984 as compared to 59 percent in 1982.

A total of 1.56 billion are assigned for social needs. From all sources of financing 6.4 million square meters of housing will be commissioned, which is 149,000 square meters more than the plan of the current year and exceeds the assignment of the five-year plan by 6.7 percent. The volume of housing-cooperative construction will increase significantly. The commissioning of schools will increase by 7.4 percent and of preschool institutions, by 16 percent, which is more than the assignments of the five-year plan.

Provision is made for a set of measures for the further improvement in the utilization of the equipment of existing enterprises and fixed capital in construction, increase in the capacities of contracting organizations and strengthening of their production base.

The indicators of the development of production of building materials have been worked out in full accordance with the capital construction program and exceed the 1983 level by 3.6 percent.

In accordance with the provisions of the USSR Constitution on the protection and scientifically substantiated utilization of natural resources the plan envisages a set of nature protection measures and steps for an efficient utilization of natural resources. A total of 79.2 million rubles are allocated for these purposes, which exceeds the assignment of the five-year plan by 3.7 million rubles.

Plans have been made for the commissioning of gas and dust collecting devices at many enterprises of chemical, metallurgical, machine building and other sectors; expansion of work on the protection and efficient utilization of water resources, primarily those assigned for the irrigation and leaching of agricultural land; increase in the volumes of land recultivation; development of work on the establishment of field protective forest belts and the protection of agricultural crops by the biological method against pests and diseases.

In accordance with the program directives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the republic's government plans are made for the further improvement in the distribution of productive forces, equalization of the production potential of oblasts and rayons and increase in the overall nature of specialization of their farms. Special attention is paid to problems of formation of Karshi and Dzhizak territorial-production complexes and the social and economic development of virgin and newly formed administrative regions.

Under the guidance of the Central Committee large-scale work on the development of productive forces in small and medium-size cities, urban settlements and rural rayon centers with the placement of new production facilities in them and a fuller utilization of local labor and raw material resources is done in the republic. This work will be continued.

The 4th year of the five-year plan marks an important stage in the matter of introduction of new methods of management and control. The transition to production planning with the application of the indicator of standard net output will be basically completed in industry. The introduction of advanced norms and standards and the expansion of brigade forms of organization and remuneration of labor have been envisaged.

In accordance with the long-term social program developed by the 26th CPSU Congress indicators of the social development and rise in the well-being of the population have been incorporated in the plan.

The rise in the people's material standard of living will be ensured primarily by an increase in wages, as well as in payments and benefits from public consumption funds. Real per-capita income will annually increase by 3.2 percent and monetary income, by 4 percent.

Retail trade turnover will total 13.75 billion rubles, that is, 6.9 percent more than the level attained in 1983. The sale of the most valuable food products, that is, meat, meat products, dairy products, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruits, as well as key industrial articles, that is, cotton and silk fabrics, knitted and sewn articles, furniture, transport facilities, radio goods and so forth, to the population will increase significantly.

The volume of sales of domestic services to the population will rise by 16.9 percent.

The level of meeting the population's need for basic types of municipal services will rise considerably. About 120 million rubles will be allocated for the development of municipal facilities.

The first stage of the second line of the Tashkent Subway from the Pakhtakor Station to the railroad station will begin to operate and work on its further construction will continue.

The number of general educational schools will increase by 41, reaching 7,625, and the number of students in them will increase by 77,000, exceeding 4.144 million. The number of children in preschool institutions will total 1.3 million.

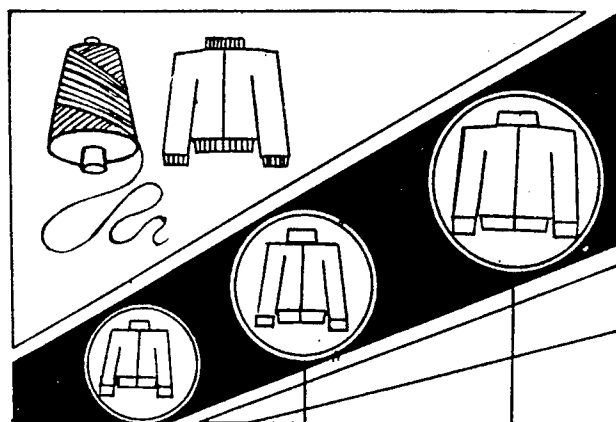
The indicators of the training of skilled personnel for the national economy are planned with an outstripping of the assignment of the five-year plan. In 1984 the number of specialists graduating with higher education will total 48,400 and from tekhnikums, 76,800. A total of 418,000 skilled workers will be trained in vocational and technical schools and directly on the job.

Public health, physical culture and sport will be developed further. The network of cultural-educational institutions will be expanded.

The plan envisages the allocation of material and technical resources necessary for the projected development of production and the nonproductive sphere. For the purpose of ensuring a more efficient expenditure of raw materials,

supplies and semifinished products, standards of consumption of material resources for the output of machine building and metalworking and of timber, as well as of the specific expenditure of materials in capital construction, have been prepared.

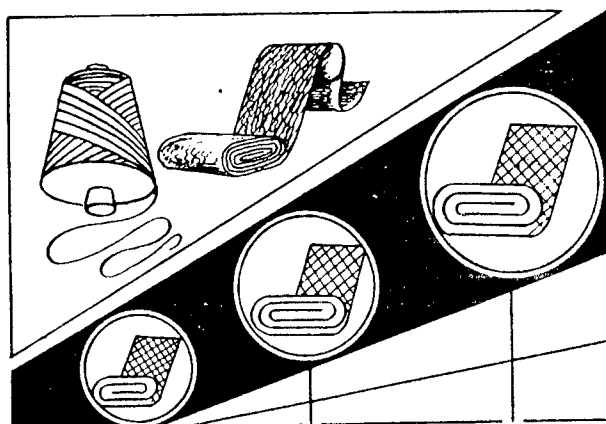
Production of Knitted Underwear
(in thousand units)



1983 (plan)
33.8

1984 (plan)
37.2

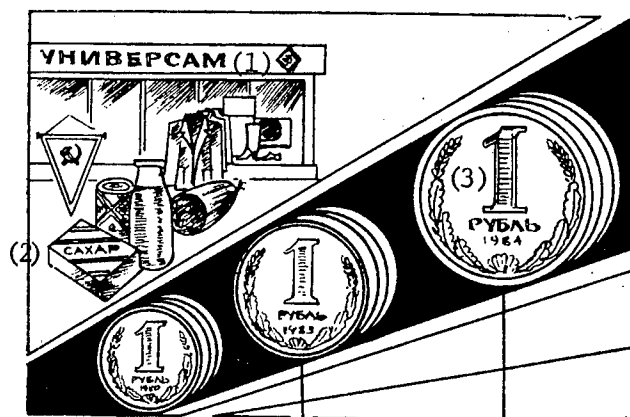
Output of Nonwoven Fabric-Type Materials
(in million square meters)



1983 (plan)
102.47

1984 (plan)
112.8

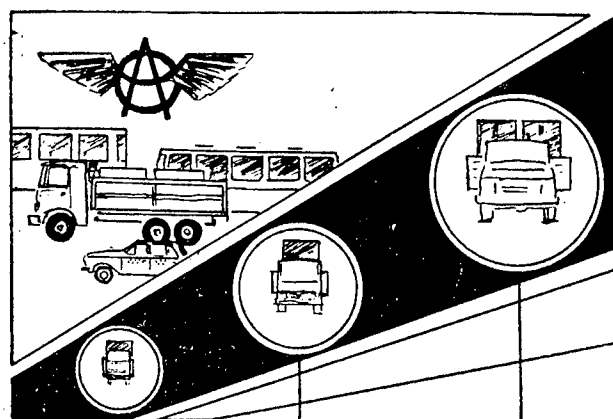
Retail Trade Turnover
(in million rubles)



1983 (plan)
13030

1984 (plan)
13750

Freight Turnover of Motor Transport
(in million ton-kilometers)



1983 (plan)
6700

1984 (plan)
7025

Key:

1. Self-service department store
2. Sugar
3. Ruble

Assignments for a reduction in the consumption of boiler-furnace fuel, petroleum products, thermal and electric power, timber and other resources have been determined.

The implementation of the plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR for 1984 will be an important stage in the increase in the republic's economic potential, rise in the population's well-being and increase in the contribution of Uzbekistan to the all-Union division of labor. Success in the fulfillment of the assignments of the five-year plan as a whole and in the creation of the necessary prerequisites for further accelerated social and economic development during the new 12th Five-Year Plan will largely depend on the results of work during the forthcoming year.

Therefore, the stepped-up, but realistic, assignments of the plan for 1984 are aimed at the maximum possible improvement in work and fundamental increase in the efficiency of all public production sectors.

The general strengthening of state planning and labor discipline, wide expansion of socialist competition, maximum utilization of the sources and potentials of production growth and efficiency and saving of all types of resources are the most important conditions for the attainment of the outlined goals.

During the 4th year of the Five-Year Plan the republic's workers under the guidance of party organizations will make big, new advances in economic and cultural development and mark the 60th anniversary of the Uzbek SSR and the Communist Party of Uzbekistan with remarkable, new achievements in the cause of fulfillment of the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1820/112

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL PROJECTS BAM AREA DEVELOPMENT

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, May 84 p 16

[Article by N. Singur, chief of a USSR Gosplan subdivision, member of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for BAM [Baykal-Amur Trunk Line] Problems, and candidate of economic sciences: "Scientific Bases for BAM Area Development"]

[Text] The builders of the Baykal-Amur Trunk Line have made socialist pledges to complete ahead of schedule, by the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, construction of the main railroad and to open train traffic a year earlier than the period established. The CPSU Central Committee approved this patriotic initiative and has made it incumbent upon ministries, departments and other organizations to render the necessary assistance to the builders in completing construction of the trunk line. Economic development of unsettled regions is being accelerated simultaneously with completion of these operations.

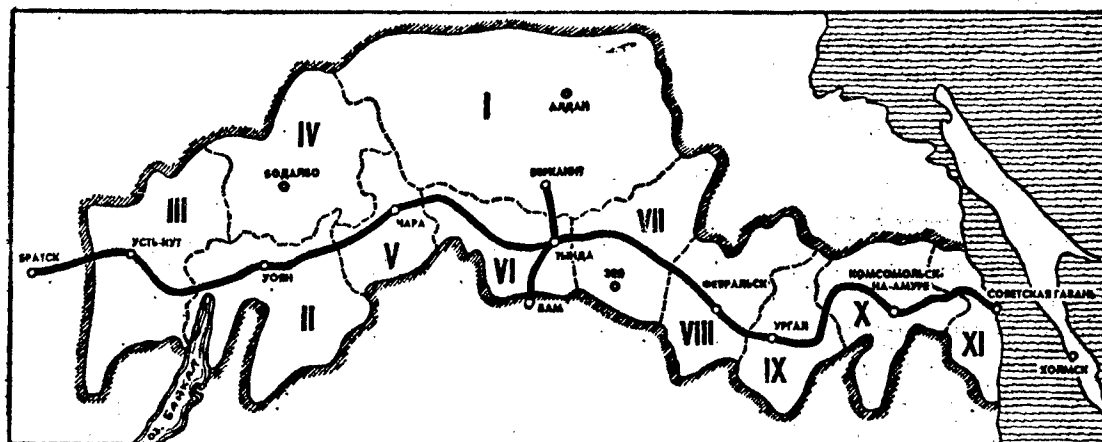
The BAM is not simply a railroad built through undeveloped regions. It is also the first economic project on a vast territory which gravitates toward the trunk line. The development of new regions began in the current five-year plan. It is being conducted on the basis of a comprehensive special-purpose program, the principal indicators of which have been approved by the USSR Gosplan.

Drafting of the comprehensive special-purpose program to develop the BAM area in the period up to the year 2000 is being completed with detailing of the targets by years of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Dozens of ministries and departments, and many sectorial and academic, scientific research and planning institutes are taking part in this work. The head organization is the Central Scientific Research Economic Institute attached to the USSR Gosplan.

The dimensions of the BAM area (about 1.5 million square kilometers), its diversity, and the scope and importance of the natural resources for the whole country's economy, as well as conditions for their development, are such that

they require thorough scientific study of an entire combination of complex problems of man's interrelationship with nature. And science already has done a great deal for the BAM.

ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНО-ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕННЫЕ КОМПЛЕКСЫ И ПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЕ УЗЛЫ ЗОНЫ БАМА



- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| I — Южно-Якутский ТПК | V — Удоканский промышленный узел | IX — Ургальский промышленный узел |
| II — Северо-Байкальский ТПК | VI — Тындинский промышленный узел | X — Комсомольский ТПК |
| III — Верхнеиленинский ТПК | VII — Зейский промышленный узел | XI — Советско-Гаванский промышленный узел |
| IV — Мамско-Бодайбинский ТПК | VIII — Селемджинский ТПК | |

TERRITORIAL-PRODUCTION COMPLEXES [TPK] AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS OF THE BAM AREA

Key (Points depicted on map in parentheses):

- I. — South Yakutsk TPK (Verkakit, Aldan)
- II. — North Baykal TPK (Uoyan)
- III. — Verkhneilenskiy TPK (Ust-Kut)
- IV. — Mamsko-Bodaybinskiy TPK (Bodaybo)
- V. — Udokanskiy industrial center (Chara)
- VI. — Tynda industrial center (Tynda)
- VII. — Zeya industrial center (Zeya)
- VIII. — Selemdzhinskiy TPK (Fevral'sk)
- IX. — Urgal industrial center (Urgal)
- X. — Komsomolsk TPK (Komsomolsk-na-Amur)
- XI. — Sovetskaya Gavan industrial center (Sovetskaya Gavan)

COORDINATION OF RESEARCH

The Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for BAM Problems, which is coordinating the activity of more than 180 scientific subunits in the country, including 45 organizations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 50 of the AMN SSSR [USSR Academy of Medical Sciences], and 25 of the VASKhNIL [All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin], was established in 1975. Complex scientific and technical problems in the trunk line's construction have been examined and discussed since then through joint efforts. The strategy and stages of economic development of the BAM area and the order of priority and national economic effectiveness of putting large mineral deposits into operation have been determined. Ways of resolving a number of economic and social problems, including the establishment of a food base, the individual's adaptation in extreme conditions, and environmental protection, have been found. Scientific justification for the area's economic structure and priority for the development of sectors in different stages of the new regions' development have been provided.

Discussion, for example, of the development of productive forces of the western and eastern sectors of the BAM area, the formation of the South Yakutsk complex and the promuzel [industrial center] on the base of the Udokan copper deposits and other problems at out-of-town sessions of the Scientific Council, jointly with local party and soviet planning and economic managers increases substantiation of the recommendations being worked out.

They contain the answers to many of the more specific problems which affect the construction of promontory [mysovyie] tunnels and the Severomuysk bypass, the use in the future of temporary motor roads near the track, the development of an energy-producing base, especially in the Eastern sector, and enlistment and consolidation of personnel.

WHAT WILL THE CITIES BE LIKE?

The planning institutes of the RSFSR Gosstroy are drafting general plans and plans for the layout and construction of cities and settlements on the trunk line, and plans for station buildings, residences, and other civic projects. The service of the chief architect of the BAM, established in the RSFSR Gosstroy, is the coordinator here.

A large contribution has been made by architects from Moscow, Leningrad, all union republics, a number of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in working out the concept of urban construction in the BAM area and in creating specific drafts for the layout and construction, taking the conditions of each sector of the route into account. The LenNIKPrgradostroitel'stva [Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for Urban Design and Planning], with the participation of the LenZNIIEP [Leningrad Zonal Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Planning] and the TsNIS [Central Standards Research Station] of the Ministry of Transport Construction, has developed recommendations for the project planning of BAM populated areas which have been widely used by planners.

Assessment of local conditions and a creative approach by architectural scientists and construction workers of the supervising union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts have made it possible to ensure that every city and workers settlement in the BAM area has a unique appearance. . An international group of BAM cities and settlements has emerged.

Project designs already put into use on the BAM which are particularly interesting were created in the Kazakh SSR (Chara), the Uzbek SSR (Kuando), the Belorussian SSR (Muyakan), the Lithuanian SSR (Taksimo), and the Georgian SSR (Niya). The USSR Council of Ministers Prize was awarded in 1983 for the design and construction of Niya in Irkutsk Oblast. The design of the station in Tynda was awarded a prize by the International Competition of Architects in Sofia.

The Leningrad branch of the Gidroyekt Institute imeni Zhuk performed the work "Prospects for development of hydroelectric power in the BAM area." The problems of locating GES's and GAES's [pumped-storage electric power plants] envisaged by the program for hydroelectric power construction up to the year 2000 have been resolved in it.

Long-range plans for the lumbering, paper and pulp, and woodworking industry in the BAM area were worked out by the VNIPIEIlsprom [All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Economic Operation, Organization of Production Administration and Information for the Lumbering, Paper and Pulp, and Woodworking Industry] with the participation of the Giprolestrans, Giprobum, Giprodrev, Giprolesprom, and Giprodrevprom institutes. Proposals for the formation of a transportation system in the trunk line's economic development area were put together by the Institute of Complex Transport Problems attached to the USSR Gosplan.

MAPS OF NEW DEPOSITS

In the course of the BAM area's economic development, geological and geophysical operations are being conducted on a large scale by scientific research organizations of the USSR Ministry of Geology, the RSFSR Ministry of Geology and the USSR Academy of Sciences. Under the scientific method guidance of the council for coordination of scientific research and topical geological and geophysical operations in the region of the Baykal-Amur Trunk Line, a comprehensive geological study of the area will be completed and a series of charts in various scales reflecting overall geological and economic evaluation of the mineral and raw material resources of the region as a whole will be compiled in the 11th Five-year Plan. Fourteen compilations already have been issued.

In the course of scientific research operations, regions containing minerals which are new for the Far East have been identified, the pyritic type of mineralization (Khanino apatites), for example, and the raw material base of tin in the Komsomolsk region has been significantly expanded. New data have been obtained which contribute to the establishment of a stratigraphic basis for large-scale geological mapping which is necessary for prospecting new mining deposits.

Detailed exploration to confirm reserves of copper in the largest Udokan deposits has been completed. The same work is being completed at the Kholodnenskoye deposits of polymetallic ores and the Seligdarskoye apatite deposits. Reserves of iron ore have been confirmed in the Charo-Tokinskiy region. Detailed prospecting operations are close to completion at the Tarynakhskeye, as well as the Desovskoye and Tayezhnoye deposits in the Yuzhno-Aldanskiy region. Together with the coking coal of the Southern Yakutsk complex they will make up the raw material base for ferrous metallurgy in the Far East.

One of the special-purpose programs under the supervision of the Scientific Council for the BAM is devoted to synnyrites [synnyrity]. This is a new complex potassium-alumina raw material which contains more than 40 percent of basic useful components. Its largest reserves were discovered in the Synnyrskiy and Sakunskiy massifs, which are situated in the area under direct economic development of the BAM route.

The scientific organizations of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Academy of Sciences have proposed technological procedures for the wasteless processing of synnyrites, making it possible to obtain potassium fertilizers and alumina without chloride.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The environment is actively affected by putting the entire Baykal-Amur Trunk Line into operation and economic development of unsettled territories. Disruption of the natural warmth of soils and rock can lead to thawing of the permafrost.

Scientists are engaged in determining the potential of the natural environment of regions of the BAM area to resist anthropogenic effects and in geographical and ecological forecasting. It is very important to avoid harmful effects on the environment by projects for industry and everyday living.

The high degree of vulnerability and low regenerating potential of natural systems in the BAM area dictate the necessity of applying the most perfected schemes for complex utilization of natural resources here, both in industry as well as in agriculture, to avoid harmful effects on the environment.

Taking into account the importance of these matters, a section on problems of environmental protection has been established in the Scientific Council for the BAM, and the Giprogor has been charged with the development in 1984 of a territorial complex plan for protecting the nature of regions adjacent to the BAM.

The research, conclusions and recommendations of scientists which form the basis of the special-purpose comprehensive program for economic development of the SAM area impart a realistic and efficient quality to this document.

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CSO: 1820/119

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT, CHARACTER OF UZBEK CITIES TRACED

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 1, Jan 84 pp 36-42

[Article by E. Akhmedov, candidate of economic sciences: 'Development of Small and Medium-Sized Cities of Uzbekistan']

[Text] Cities have long since been a basic form of the territorial organization of productive forces. They concentrate different types of physical-spatial and socioeconomic elements, the functioning of which under the influence of labor specialization is not restricted to their own boundaries but extends to other cities and, especially, to contiguous regions. The enormous role of cities as economic frameworks of territory and the continuous growth of the proportion of the urban population in all regions of our country make the problem of effective utilization of the potential possibilities of cities and the creation of favorable living conditions in them exceptionally important.

The Marxist definition of the concept city as "a kind of independent organism", which was given in the middle of the last century, still has significance even in our own time. As industrial and cultural centers, cities exercise a certain influence on the formation and development of surrounding regions. The degree of this influence is dependent upon many factors: the size of the city, its functions, the structure of industrial branches, development of the transportation system, and also the historical conditions of its settlement and the economic development of its territory. The size of the city has great significance among these factors: the larger it is the more diverse are its functions and the stronger its influence on surrounding regions.

Cities serve as powerful stimulators of the formation and development of the territorial structure of production, enormous shifts in settlement, and regional changes in the conditions and way of life of the people. The city imposes certain requirements on the qualitative and quantitative development of the systems which comprise it.

While evaluating the role of cities, V. I. Lenin wrote: "... Cities are centers of the economic, political and spiritual life of the people and the prime movers of progress" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" Complete Works, Vol 23, p 341). Such an assessment is acquiring special significance at the present time in connection with the intensive urbanization of our country as a whole and its separate regions, continuous growth of the number of cities, and an increase of the proportion of city dwellers within the population structure.

Urbanization, i.e., the concentration of industry and population in cities and the development, in general, of urban communities, is an objective process. The urban population of the country as a whole and its different regions is growing much faster than its overall numerical strength. Thus, while the population of the USSR was almost doubled in the period from 1926 through 1982, the number of city dwellers increased 6.5-fold during this same period and in 1982 their relative proportion constituted 64 percent as opposed to 18 percent in 1926. It is assumed that even more of the population will be concentrated in the cities and urban-type villages in the future.

The rapid development of different branches of industry throughout the entire territory of our country has been the main reason for such rapid growth of the number of city dwellers. Hundreds of new cities and urban-type villages have appeared in the USSR during the years of the Soviet regime.

At the present time, of the 15 union republics, the numerical strength of the urban population exceeds the rural population in 10 republics and only in 5 does the relative proportion of city dwellers constitute less than 50 percent. It is interesting to note that all four republics of Central Asia, including also the Uzbek SSR, are included among these five republics.

Nevertheless, the process of urbanization is proceeding intensively also in Uzbekistan. Suffice it to note that while the total number of the population of the republic increased 3.5-fold from 1926 to the present time, the number of city dwellers increased 6.5-fold. It is necessary to emphasize here that the high growth rates of the urban population for the country as a whole were due to a decrease in the number of rural inhabitants as a result of their migration into urban communities and also to a decrease in the birth rate. In Uzbekistan, just as in the other Central Asian republics, the growth in the number of city dwellers is accompanied by an increase in the numerical strength also of the villagers, which is a regional feature of the Uzbek SSR and is explained by the high natural growth of the rural population and its low mobility. For example, whereas the number of village residents throughout the entire territory of the USSR showed a decrease of around 33 million during a period of over 40 years (1940-1982), during this same period it not only was not reduced in the Uzbek SSR but, on the contrary, was almost doubled (from 4,945,000 in 1940 to 9,635,000 in 1982).

The number of cities in Uzbekistan is growing rapidly. Thus, if in 1926 there were only 12 cities in all on its territory, at present there are 114. Their number has increased at especially rapid rates in the past 10-12 years. This is a result of the rapid development of industrial production, intensive development of mineral deposits, hydroelectric power resources, and other natural resources at the disposal of the republic.

Different urban-type villages and populated points of the Uzbek SSR have begun to be developed economically at accelerated rates and the number of residents in them has increased. As a result, such settlements have obtained city status. Uzbekistan is outstripping the other union republics with respect to the rates of appearance of cities: while their number showed an increase of 188 percent for the country as a whole in the period from 1940 through 1980, this figure reached 372 percent for the Uzbek SSR.

According to the present classification, USSR cities are subdivided into the following groups: most prominent, major, large, medium and small. The size of the population is the basis for such a grouping. The most prominent group includes cities with over 500,000 residents, major -- from 250,000 to 500,000, large -- 100,000-250,000, medium -- 50,000-100,000, and small -- cities with a population up to 50,000.

Small and medium-sized cities have the highest relative proportion both for the USSR as a whole and also for the Uzbek SSR, in particular. For example, this category accounts for 70-75 percent of the grand total for the country, but in Uzbekistan the proportion rises to 88 percent. If we take the small cities separately, then 94 of the 114 cities of our republic, or 83 percent, belong to this category. Around 1,700,000 persons reside in them, which constitutes 24 percent of the total numerical strength of the urban population of the Uzbek SSR. In this connection, this index is constantly growing (in 1939 328,000 persons, or 20 percent of the city dwellers of our republic, were concentrated in small cities).

It should be noted, however, that with the exception of the central cities, there are not even medium-sized cities, not to mention even large or major types, in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and in 9 of the 12 oblasts of the Uzbek SSR. And in Syr-Darya Oblast the central city, Gulistan, belongs to the category of small cities with respect to population size. The acuteness of the problem of optimizing the ratios of cities of a different class in our republic is also explained by this. The fact is becoming increasingly apparent that the accelerated development of small and medium-sized cities and regulation of the growth of major cities are, it would seem, two sides of the same coin.

This problem was reflected in materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, where it was stated: "... to conduct consistently the line toward limiting the growth of major cities and to develop small and medium-sized cities, while placing highly productive, specialized production facilities and affiliates of enterprises and associations in them". The great socioeconomic significance of the development of small cities was discussed in the lead article, "Small Cities", published in PRAVDA Truth on 16 January, 1983.

The necessity of regulating the process of urbanization is due to the fact that major cities attract with ever-increasing intensity different industries and continue to grow at rapid rates while increasing more and more the size of their population. At the same time small cities, with certain exceptions, are developed poorly, frequently lose their able-bodied population, and do not become full-fledged centers for attraction of territories adjacent to them.

It would seem that the development of large and major cities is, on the whole, a positive phenomenon from the standpoint of solving both economic and social problems. They provide the residents with maximum possibilities for choosing places to apply their labor which are responsive to their specialty and vocation, domestic comfort and conveniences, and the training of skilled cadres for the national economy. This leads, in particular, to the fact that the labor productivity at enterprises of a city of this class is, at times, higher than in small cities. There are more possibilities in major cities for creative development of the individual, social contacts, et cetera.

At the same time, serious shortcomings are also characteristic of major cities. The concentration of industrial enterprises and growth of vehicular traffic inevitably lead to deterioration in these cities of hygienic living conditions and aggravation of ecological and transportation problems (in particular, city dwellers are afflicted by so-called transportation fatigue to a greater degree here than in small cities and the water and air basins are polluted). Residents of a major city frequently lose much time in traveling to and from work and lose touch with the natural environment. In such cities the need arises to build high-speed transportation lines (a subway, for example) and other expensive engineering installations. Meanwhile, it is a known fact that when a city reaches certain dimensions, the construction of different elements of the economy in it becomes increasingly expensive (for example, the cost of construction per resident in the most prominent cities is double the average expenditures for these purposes for the country as a whole). At the same time, many of the above-enumerated problems do not arise in small and average-sized cities. Their residents are closer to nature, do not incur transportation fatigue, have fewer nervous stresses, et cetera.

From the foregoing it is clear that regulation of the growth of major cities and the necessity for the development of small and medium-sized cities have important significance. That is why the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR constantly devote attention to this problem. One of the important directions for its solution lies in the development in small and medium-sized cities and in centers of rural rayons of affiliates and shops of large industrial enterprises and associations, which are situated in the cities of a higher class.

What, exactly, is the significance of the organization of such affiliates and shops? It is a known fact that as soon as a discussion turns to the expansion of production and also the development of new types of products, a number of difficulties arise: where to seek out resources for construction without resorting to state assistance, where to place additional productive capacities, and where to obtain the requisite personnel and housing for the workers? A considerable number of questions of this nature arise. Meanwhile, they lose their critical edge immediately if, in certain cases, the usual increase of capacities in the old place is renounced. Affiliates and shops give the enterprise an opportunity to increase the volume of produced output in a short time period and without large capital outlays. On the other hand, they permit the attraction to public production of available manpower resources, which small cities frequently have at their disposal, and of their residents who are employed only in work at home and in the private subsidiary sector.

The buildup of affiliates and shops of industrial enterprises also has social significance. Their network in small cities, rayon centers, settlements, and even in large villages accelerates the growth of the material welfare and culture of the population and facilitates elimination of distinctions between the city and village. After all, an affiliate is, in essence, a specialized shop of a plant, which has been moved out beyond the confines of the plant but is associated with basic production through the closest bonds of cooperation.

Taking all of this into account, the acceleration of the economic development of small and medium-sized cities, urban-type villages, rayon centers and rural communities by means of the placement of both independent industrial enterprises and also their affiliates and shops in them has been elevated to the rank of state policy in the Uzbek SSR. The CP of Uzbekistan Central Committee is conducting important work in this direction, the example of which has been followed also in other regions of our country.

During the 10th five-year plan 290 affiliates and shops, in which almost 30,000 people found employment, were established in the Uzbek SSR. During the five-year period the output produced here amounted to over 300 million rubles. These enterprises represent different branches of industry, which produce, for the most part, consumer goods. Dozens of light industry enterprises were opened, in particular, in such small cities of our republic as Rishtan, Vabkent, Gizhduvan, Kurgantepa, Pakhtaabad, Markhamat, Yangikurgan, and in other populated points.

This line is being continued persistently in the 11th five-year plan. In all, during this period we have to add another 400 affiliates and shops to those now in operation in which around 130,000 persons will work on production of output amounting to 2.6 billion rubles. It is planned to open such enterprises in Kashka Darya, Khorezm, Surkhan-Darya and other oblasts of our republic, where there are labor surpluses and other favorable circumstances.

The further development of affiliates and shops of plants, factories and associations in small and medium-sized cities, rayon centers, and in other small populated points of our republic not only will facilitate the involvement of a significant part of the unemployed work-age population, mainly women, in public production but will help to solve more rapidly other social problems of importance for Uzbekistan. Thus, the numerical strength of the working class will grow, especially through the use of representatives of the local nationality (which responds to the demands of the times), the material and cultural standard of living of the villagers will rise, and their living and working conditions will approximate more closely the conditions under which city dwellers live and work.

This is inevitable since the opening of affiliates is connected with the construction of engineering and transportation systems and also with all the other infrastructure elements, improvement of housing conditions, cultural and consumer services, and with the organization locally of the training of skilled cadres for jobs. The practice of building production facilities in a complex with housing and cultural-services facilities is being expanded in Uzbekistan in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In this process the opportunity is presented for the buildup of housing microregions, with balanced volumes of the construction of housing and services enterprises -- preschool institutions, general-education schools, trade and consumer services establishments, cultural and rest facilities, et cetera.

It is necessary to solve problems of the economic development of cities, especially small and medium-sized cities, with due consideration of the formation of a demographically substantiated structure of employment of the population. Thus, activation of the economic and cultural life in them is dependent, to a considerable extent, upon a proper approach to the utilization of male and female labor in public production, which should be proportional. With this goal in mind it is essential to envisage such a combination of industrial enterprises in which both men and women would be employed, which will permit more effective use of the labor resources of the cities and thereby facilitate the solution of one of the important socioeconomic problems.

While determining the direction of the development of small and medium-sized cities, it is necessary to take into consideration also the fact that they have a smaller relative proportion of the able-bodied population than the major and large cities. This is associated with the significantly larger proportion in them of children under 15 years of age (in connection with the higher birth rate in them) and a somewhat larger proportion of people of pensionary age (in connection with the migration of the population in the able-bodied age-group).

Appropriate selection of the optimum sizes of the industrial enterprises planned for placement in small and medium-sized cities has important significance in questions of the further development of such cities. In this connection it is necessary to state the following.

The construction of large enterprises is a frequent practice in our country. The advantages of large-scale over small-scale production evokes no doubts. However, is construction of large-dimension enterprises always justified, especially in small cities? The small and medium-sized enterprises, with their relatively simple technical equipping and uncomplicated organization of production processes, short time periods for construction, and small fixed assets, play an indispensable role in the national economy. While relieving the large enterprises of such uncharacteristic functions as the production of articles or components in small consignments and direct servicing of consumers, they facilitate the specialization of large-scale production. In connection with this it is expedient to develop standard designs for small but highly efficient enterprises of different branches of industry which blend into the capabilities of small and medium-sized cities. The construction of such enterprises with a small work force will not violate the rules established in our republic on the settling of its residents and demographic development as a whole.

And still a number of questions arise. Thus, the recognition of small enterprises as an essential integral part of physical production will be, at the same time, acknowledgment also of the fact that the problem of their optimum size is, above all, a problem of the intelligent combining of large, medium and small enterprises. Next, it is necessary to bear in mind that in cities which are not large and especially in small cities, it is more difficult to carry out construction of new enterprises due to the absence or weak development of a construction base in them and that the interests of such cities merit attention also to this important problem.

While planning the distribution of industrial enterprises of certain sizes, one should not be guided in this process solely by figures on the presence in a given populated point of a certain number of labor resources, but it is necessary to determine their potential possibility of joining the production ranks. This is especially important for the republics of Central Asia, including the Uzbek SSR, where the families have many children; this is why the participation of women in public production is fraught with a number of difficulties. Otherwise, it would seem that good intentions may lead to undesirable consequences.

One of the pressing problems requiring serious solution in the development of small cities lies in the lack or shortage of skilled cadres in them. This is why it is necessary to devote special attention to the training for these cities of specialists in higher and secondary educational institutions and also in vocational-technical schools and to improvement of vocational guidance of school students.

Expansion of the network of enterprises of local industry, based on the utilization of their own sources of raw and other materials and waste products of industry and agriculture, and the organization and increase of the production of consumer goods, building materials, et cetera, occupy an important place among problems of the development of small and medium-sized cities.

Different small and medium-sized cities are lagging in the provision of the population with social and cultural-services enterprises. There is often a shortage of good barbershops, consumer services centers, laundry and dry cleaning establishments, and music schools and sports facilities in them. These problems must be solved in combination with other measures directed toward changing the appearance of our cities.

The organization of work in the home for mothers of large families, people who have temporarily left work, disabled workers and veterans, pensioners, et cetera, is playing a big role in the economic development of small cities. The utility and effectiveness of this type of work activity is emphasized by economists, sociologists and demographers. Outwork at home permits an expansion of the output of consumer goods, the variety of which may be quite diverse: sewn goods and knitwear articles, rugs, skullcaps, trays, ceramic, leather and metal articles, wood carvings and hand-painted articles with national ornamentation, et cetera. It is possible to use different industrial waste products under the conditions of outwork in the home. Here there is yet another positive side of this sphere of activity: the children of mothers who perform outwork at home are attracted to the work and obtain certain work skills under domestic conditions.

It is necessary to make sound decisions while determining the further development of small and medium-sized cities. In the first place, the placement of a specific enterprise in a small city must be coordinated with the overall scheme of development of the territory in which the given city will be located. Secondly, it is necessary to consider more precisely the economic and geographic prerequisites for the development of each individual city. Thirdly, it is essential to renounce the practice of the hasty placement of enterprises in small and medium-sized cities since this can lead to undesirable consequences. And, finally, it is necessary to be careful to ensure corresponding development of the infrastructure -- transportation and communications, municipal services and trade, housing and cultural construction, the consumer services system, et cetera -- together with industry in such cities. An overall approach to the solution of problems of the socioeconomic development of small and medium-sized cities will present the possibility of increasing their contribution to further advancement of the republic economy and of raising the material and cultural level of their residents.

Thus, the development of small and medium-sized cities is one of the most important aspects of the efficient distribution of productive forces. The course adopted in recent years for expansion of the economy and culture of cities of this category responds to the principles for solving socioeconomic problems outlined by the Communist Party for the 11th five-year plan and the future to the year 1990.

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